THE

BRITISH TOURISTS;

OR

TRAVELLER'S

POCKET COMPANION,

THROUGH

ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

Comprehending the moſt

CELEBRATED TOURS

IN THE

British Islands.

——————My genius ſpreads her wing,
And flies where *Britain* courts the weſtern ſpring;
Where ſlawns extend, that ſcorn *Arcadian* pride,
And brighter ſtreams than fam'd *Hydaſpis* glide.

Goldſmith's Traveller.

By WILLIAM MAVOR, LL.D.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

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BRITISH MUSEUM

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE rapid ſale of a very large impreſſion of the Britiſh Touriſts, and the very favourable terms in which the work has been mentioned, both publicly and privately, are pleaſing proofs to the Editor, that the plan was neither deficient in judgment, nor the execution in care and accuracy. The volumes are now become the favourite companions of the traveller, and the frequent reſort of the ſtudent, who is deſirous of information reſpecting the Britiſh iſles.

Within the original limits, however, every important object could not be conſidered at ſuch length as might be neceſſary to gratify the inquiſitive; and it has been ſuggeſted, that a Tour of the Metropolis, of the two Univerſities, and of the moſt faſhionable Sea-Bathing and Watering Places, which are only caſually, or not at all noticed in the previous volumes, would be a valuable addition. That deſign is now accompliſhed,

it

it is hoped, with the ſame degree of reſpectability and attention, as has already gained ſuch diſtinguiſhed approbation. The Liſt of Market Towns, and their diſtances from London, cannot fail to be uſeful to all claſſes of readers.

The Editor has only farther to remark, that, in performing this taſk, it was his principal object to oblige his kind patrons. The Supplement will be ſold ſeparately to the purchaſers of the former Tours; and this may now be conſidered as the completion of the work.

Sept. 1800.

TOUR OF

LONDON,

BY

THOMAS PENNANT, Esq.

WHETHER we regard London as the emporium of the world, or the capital of the Britiſh empire, in every poſſible point of view, it will deſerve and demand attention. Mr. Pennant, whoſe courſe is now honourably terminated, but to whoſe labours his country will ever be indebted, preſented the public, ſome years ago, with the moſt popular deſcription of this vaſt city ever written; and we have been proud to follow ſuch a diſtinguiſhed guide, as far as exiſting circumſtances and the limits of our plan would permit. Our work indeed is intended for general uſe, and therefore it cannot reaſonably be expected that we ſhould enter into details, which in the particular hiſtorian are indiſpenſibly neceſſary. This we premiſe, leſs to gain the favour of our readers, than to obviate plauſible objections which might be ſtated againſt our compendious account. At the time of Cæſar's arrival in this iſland, London was the capital of the *Trinobantes*, or *Trinouantes*, one of the many ſmall nations into which Briton was formerly divided.

They had come ſo lately from Belgium, that they ſeem ſcarcely to have been firmly eſtabliſhed in Britain, at the time of the firſt Roman invaſion. For their new city, which ſoon after became ſo famous, was then ſo inconſiderable, that it is not mentioned by Cæſar, though he muſt have been within ſight of the place where it was ſituated. The inhabitants ſubmitted, however, to the conqueror; but ſoon became weary of their obedience to their new maſters; and joined in the great revolt of the Britons under Boadicea, in the year 61, and ſhared very deeply in the miſeries of that inſurrection. From that time, the Trinobantes remained in peaceable ſubjection to the Romans, as long as they continued in the iſland. That ſagacious people ſoon fixed their eyes on the new town of the Trinobantes; and obſerving its admirable ſituation for health, for pleaſure, and for trade, great numbers of them ſettled in it, and gave it the name of LONDINIUM, from its ſituation, and of *Auguſta* from its grandeur. In the reign of Nero, as Tacitus informs us, London was become a city highly famous for the great conflux of merchants, her extenſive commerce, and plenty of all things. No fewer than ſeven of the fourteen journeys (Itinera) of Antoninus begin or end at London; which tends to corroborate the many proofs which might be adduced, that this city was the capital of Britain in the Roman times.

An immenſe foreſt originally extended to the river-ſide, and even as late as the reign of Henry II. covered the northern neighbourhood of the city, and was filled with various ſpecies of beaſts of chace. It was defended naturally by foſſes; one formed by the creek which ran along Fleet-

ditch,

ditch, the other, afterwards known by that of Walbrook. The ſouth ſide was guarded by the Thames. The north they might think ſufficiently protected by the adjacent foreſt.

Though it is probable that London only began to be much frequented between the firſt Roman invaſion, under Julius, 55 years before Chriſt, and the ſecond under Claudius A.D. 43; yet in leſs than twenty years after this laſt event, Tacitus deſcribes it as "a city famous for its wealth "and the great number of its merchants."

When the Romans became maſters of London, they enlarged the precincts, and altered their form. It extended in length from Ludgate-hill to a ſpot a little beyond the Tower. The breadth was not half equal to the length, and at each end grew conſiderably narrower. The time in which the wall was built is very uncertain. Some aſcribe the work to Conſtantine the Great, as numbers of coins of his mother, Helena, have been diſcovered under them.

The ancient courſe of the walls was as follows: It began with a fort near the preſent ſite of the Tower, was continued along the Minories, and the back of Houndſditch, acroſs Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, in a ſtraight line by London-wall to Cripplegate; then returned ſouthward by Crowder's Well Alley, (where ſeveral remnants of lofty towers were lately to be ſeen) to Alderſgate; thence along the back of Bull and Mouth-ſtreet to Newgate, and again along the back of the houſes in the Old Bailey to Ludgate; ſoon after which it probably finiſhed with another fort, where the houſe, late the King's Printing-Houſe, in Black Friars, now ſtands: from hence another

wall

wall ran near the river ſide, along Thames-ſtreet, quite to the fort, on the eaſtern extremity.

The walls were three miles, one hundred and ſixty-five feet in circumference, guarded at proper diſtances, on the land ſide, with fifteen lofty towers; and there were four gates. London-wall, near Moorfields, is now the moſt entire part left of that ancient precinct.

The Barbican, the Specula or Watch-tower belonging to every fortified place, muſt not be omitted. This ſtood a little without the walls, to the northweſt of Cripplegate.

In moſt parts of ancient London, Roman antiquities have been found, whenever it has been thought neceſſary to dig to any conſiderable depth. Beneath the old Saint Mary-le-Bow were found the walls, windows, and pavement of a Roman temple; and not far from it, eighteen feet deep, in adventitious ſoil, was the Roman cauſeway.

In digging the foundation for the rebuilding of St. Paul's was found a vaſt cemetery: firſt lay the Saxons, in graves lined with chalk-ſtones, or in coffins of hollowed ſtones; beneath them had been the bodies of the Britons, placed in rows. Abundance of ivory and boxen pins, about ſix inches long, marked their place. Theſe were ſuppoſed to have faſtened the ſhrouds in which the bodies were wrapped. Theſe periſhing, left the pins entire. In the ſame row, but deeper, were Roman urns intermixed, lamps, lacrymatories; fragments of ſacrificial veſſels were alſo diſcovered, in digging towards the north-eaſt corner; and in 1675, not far from the eaſt corner, at a conſiderable depth, beneath ſome flinty pavement, were found numbers of veſſels

of earthen ware, and of glaſs, of moſt exquiſite colours and beauty, ſome inſcribed with the names of deities, heroes, or men of rank. Others ornamented with variety of figures in baſs relief, of animals and of roſe trees. Teſſulæ of jaſper, porphyry, or marble, ſuch as form the pavement we ſo often ſee, were alſo diſcovered. Alſo glaſs beads and rings, large pins of ivory and bone, tuſks of boars, and horns of deer ſawn through. Other cemeteries and remains of Roman labour and ſkill have been diſcovered at different periods, within the precincts of London.

After the Romans abandoned Britain, a new and fierce race ſucceeded. The warlike Saxons, under their leaders Hengiſt and Horſa, landed in 448, at Upwines fleot, the preſent Ebbsfleete, in the iſle of Thanet. The Britons however remained maſters of London at leaſt nine years after that event; and by the year 604, it ſeems to have recovered from the ravages of the invaders. It became the chief town of the kingdom of Eſſex. Sebert was the firſt Chriſtian king: and his maternal uncle, Ethelbert, king of Kent, founded here a church dedicated to St. Paul.

In the reign of that great prince, Alfred, London, or, to uſe the Saxon name, Lundenburgh, was made by him capital of all England. In conſequence of a vow he had made, he ſent Sighelm, biſhop of Sherbourn, firſt to Rome, and from thence to India, with alms to the chriſtians of the town of St. Thomas, or Meliapour; who returned with various rich gems, ſome of which were to be ſeen in the church of Sherbourn, in the days of William of Malmeſbury. It muſt not be omitted that he was the firſt who, from this iſland, had any commerce

with that diſtant country. Our commerce was ſecured by a variety of regulations at this period. By ſome laws made in a great council, or wittenagemot, held at Wantage, during the reign of Ethelred, the rates of the cuſtoms, to be paid on the importation of different goods at the wharf of Billingſgate, were ſettled. From theſe laws it alſo appears, that there was a company of German merchants, called *the emperor's men*, then reſiding in London, who were obliged to pay to the king, for his protection, twice a year, (at Chriſtmas and Eaſter) two pieces of grey, and one piece of brown cloth, ten pounds of pepper, five pair of gloves, and two caſks of wine.

Under the auſpices of Canute the Great, the trade of England flouriſhed greatly; and the Engliſh merchants, particularly thoſe of London, acquired a degree of weight and influence in the public councils of the kingdom, formerly unknown. This is evident from their importance at the commencement of the ſubſequent reign. "As ſoon as Canute was dead, ſays the Saxon chronicle, a great aſſembly of the nobility met at Oxford, where were preſent Earl Leofric, almoſt all the Thanes to the north of the Thames, and the *ſeamen of London*, who choſe Harold to be king of all England." Theſe ſeamen of London, who were members of this wittenagemot, or great council, were probably ſuch merchants of that city as had made three voyages beyond ſeas, and had thereby acquired (according to a law of Athelſtan's) a legal title to the dignity of Thanes.

At the time of the Conqueſt, London ventured to ſally out on the Conqueror, but without ſucceſs. It fell however more by internal faction,

tion, than its own weakneſs: yet there was ſtrength enough left, to make William think proper to ſecure their allegiance, by building that ſtrong fortreſs, the Tower. In ſeventy years from that event, Fitzſtephen pretends, that London muſtered ſixty thouſand foot, and twenty thouſand horſe.

Richard I. to ſupport the madneſs of the cruſades, received from the citizens a large ſum of money: and in return, permitted them to chuſe annually two officers, under the name of bailiffs, or ſheriffs; who were to ſuperſede the former. The names of the two firſt, upon record, are Wolgarius and Geffry de Magnum.

In the next reign was added the office of Mayor, a title borrowed from the Norman Maire, as well as the office. Henry Fitz-alywn was the firſt elected to that truſt.

Henry III. after the citizens had ſuffered many oppreſſions, reſtored a form of government, and appointed twenty-four citizens to ſhare the power. In his ſon's reign, we find the city divided into twenty-four wards; the ſupreme magiſtrate of which was named Alderman, a very ancient Saxon title, ſignifying a man advanced in years, and of ſuperior prudence and gravity.

The ancient city was defended in front by the river; on the weſt ſide by the deep ravine, ſince known by the name of Fleet-ditch; on the north by moraſſes; and on the eaſt, by another ravine. All the land round Weſtminſter Abbey was a flat fen, which continued beyond Fulham: but a riſe commences oppoſite to it, and forms a magnificent bend above the curvature of the Thames even to the Tower. The Surry ſide was in all probability a great expanſe of water, or lake,

which

which an ingenious countryman of Mr. Penant's not without reaſon, thinks might have given a name to our capital, Llyn Din, or the city on the lake. Such is a brief view of the ancient hiſtory of London.

Mr. Pennant begins his tour, by croſſing over the Thames to Lambeth. In the earlier times it was a manor, poſſibly a royal one, for the great Hardiknut died here in 1042, in the midſt of the jollity of a wedding dinner; and here, without any formality, the uſurper Harold is ſaid to have ſnatched the crown, and placed it on his own head. At that period it was part of the eſtate of Goda, wife to Walter earl of Mantes, and Euſtace earl of Boulonge; who preſented it to the church of Rocheſter, but reſerved to herſelf the patronage of the church. It became, in 1197, the property of the ſee of Canterbury, by exchange tranſacted between Glanville, biſhop of Rocheſter, and the archbiſhop Hubert Walter, though the palace is ſaid to have been founded by Baldwin in 1188. Walter and Langton ſucceſſively lived at the manor-houſe of Lambeth. The laſt improved it, but the building was afterwards neglected and became ruinous. No pious zeal reſtored the place, but the madneſs of prieſtly pride. Boniface, a wrathful and turbulent primate, elected in 1244, took it into his head to become a viſiter of the priory of St. Bartholomew, to which he had no right. The monks met him with reverential reſpect, but aſſured him the office did not belong to the biſhop. The meek prelate ruſhed on the ſub-prior, knocked him down, kicked, beat, and buffeted him, tore the cope off his back, and ſtamped on it like one poſſeſſed, while his attendants payed

the

the ſame compliments to all the poor monks. The people, enraged at his unprieſtly conduct, would have torn him to pieces; when he retired to Lambeth, and, by way of expiation, rebuilt it with great magnificence.

This palace was very highly improved by the munificent Henry Chichely, who enjoyed the primacy from 1414 to 1443. He was a worthy man, but a bigot, as the Lollard's tower, built by him, evinces. Neither proteſtants nor catholics ſhould omit viſiting this tower, the cruel priſon of the unhappy followers of Wickliffe. The vaſt ſtaples and rings, to which they were chained before they were brought to the ſtake, ought to make proteſtants bleſs the hour which freed them from ſo bloody a religion.

After the civil wars of the laſt century, when fanatical was united with political fury, it was found that every building devoted to piety, had ſuffered more than they had done in all the rage of family conteſt. The fine works of art, and the ſacred memorials of the dead, were, except in a few caſes, ſacrificed to puritanical barbariſm, or to ſacrilegious plunder.

The pariſh church of Lambeth is at a ſmall diſtance from the palace, has a plain tower, and the architecture of the gothic of the time of Edward IV. It has very little remarkable in it, except the figure of a pedlar and his dog, painted in one of the windows. Tradition ſays, that the pariſh was obliged to this man for the bequeſt of a piece of land, which bears the name of The Pedlar's Acre.

Before we go any farther, let us mention the ſad example of fallen majeſty in the perſon of Mary d'Eſte, the unhappy queen of James II;

who,

who, flying with her infant prince from the ruin impending over their houſe, after croſſing the Thames from the abdicated Whitehall, took ſhelter beneath the ancient walls of this church a whole hour, from the rain of the inclement night of December 6th, 1688. Here ſhe waited with aggravated miſery, till a common coach, procured from the next inn, arrived, and conveyed her to Graveſend, from whence ſhe ſailed, and bid an eternal adieu to theſe kingdoms.

In the church-yard is a tomb, which no naturaliſt ſhould neglect viſiting; that of old John Tradeſcant, who, with his ſon, lived in this pariſh. The elder was the firſt perſon who ever formed a cabinet of curioſities in this kingdom. The father is ſaid to have been gardener to Charles I. Both father and ſon were great travellers; the father is ſuppoſed to have viſited Ruſſia and moſt parts of Europe, Turkey, Greece, many of the eaſtern countries, Egypt, and Barbary; out of which he introduced multitudes of plants and flowers, unknown before in our gardens. His was an age of floriſts: the chief ornaments of the parterres were owing to his labours. Parkinſon continually acknowledges the obligation. Many plants were called after his name; theſe the Linnæan ſyſtem has rendered almoſt obſolete; but the great naturaliſt hath made more than reparation, by giving to a genus of plants the title of Tradeſcantia. On the mo-monument of the Tradeſcants is this inſcription;

Know, ſtranger, ere thou paſs, beneath this ſtone
Lye John Tradeſcant, graudſire, father, ſon;
The laſt dy'd in his ſpring; the other two
Liv'd till they had travell'd Art and Nature thro',

As by their choice collections may appear,
Of what is rare, in land, in ſea, in air;
Whilſt they (as Homer's Iliad in a nut)
A world of wonders in one cloſet ſhut:
Theſe famous Antiquarians that had been
Both gardeners to the Roſe and Lily Queen,
Tranſplanted now themſelves, ſleep here, and when
Angels ſhall with their trumpets wake men,
And fire ſhall purge the world, theſe hence ſhall riſe,
And change this garden for a paradiſe.

From Lambeth, Mr. Pennant returned by the water-ſide, near the end of Weſtminſter-bridge, along a tract, once a dreary marſh, and ſtill in parts called Lambeth-marſh; about the year 1560, there was not a houſe on it, from Lambeth palace as far as Southwark. In a ſtreet called Narrow-wall, is Mrs. Coade's manufacture of artificial ſtone. Her repoſitory conſiſts of ſeveral very large rooms, filled with every ornament which can be uſed in architecture. The ſtatue, the vaſe, the urn, the rich chimney-pieces, and, in a few words, every thing which could be produced out of natural ſtone or marble by the moſt elegant chiſel, is here to be obtained at an eaſy rate.

Notwithſtanding the climate of Great Britain has, at leaſt of late years, been unfavourable to the production of wines; yet, in the year 1635, we began to make ſome from the raiſins or dried grapes of Spain and Portugal. Francis Chamberlayne made the attempt, and obtained a patent for fourteen years, in which it is alleged, that his wines would keep good during ſeveral years, and even in a voyage under the very line. The art was moſt ſucceſsfully revived, ſeveral years ago, by Mr. Mark Beaufoy, and the foreign wines moſt admirably mimicked. Such

is the prodigality and luxury of the age, that the demand for many ſorts exceeds, in a great degree, the produce of the native vineyards. We have ſkilful fabricators, who kindly ſupply our wants. The genial banks of the Thames, oppoſite to our capital, yield almoſt every ſpecies of white wine; and, by a wondrous magic, Meſſrs. Beaufoy pour forth the materials for the rich Frontiniac, to the more elegant tables; the Madeira, the Calcavella, and the Liſbon, into every part of the kingdom, beſides immenſe quantities of vinegar made here.

This great work is carried on at Cuper's Gardens. On firſt entering the yard, two caſks riſe before you, covered at the top with a thatched dome; between them is a circular turret, including a winding ſtaircaſe, which brings you to their ſummits, which are above twenty-four feet in diameter. One of theſe conſervatories is full of ſweet wine, and contains fifty-eight thouſand one hundred and nine gallons; or eighteen hundred and fifteen barrels of Wincheſter meaſure. Its ſuperb aſſociate is full of vinegar, to the amount of fifty-ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine gallons, or ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-four barrels, of the ſame ſtandard as the former. The famous tun of Heidelberg yields even to the laſt by the quantity of forty barrels.

Beſides theſe, is an avenue of leſſer veſſels, which hold from thirty-two thouſand five hundred, to ſixteen thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy-four gallons each. After quitting this Brobdignagian ſcene, we paſs to the acres covered with common barrels: we cannot diminiſh our ideas ſo ſuddenly, but at firſt we imagined we could quaff them off as eaſily as Gulli-

ver

ver did the little hogſheads of the kingdom of Lilliput.

This ground, ſo profitable to the proprietors, and ſo productive of revenue to the ſtate, was in the memory of Mr. Pennant the ſcene of low diſſipation. Here ſtood Cuper's Garden, noted for its fire-works, and the great reſort of the profligate of both ſexes. This place was ornamented with ſeveral of the mutilated ſtatues belonging to Thomas earl of Arundel, which had been for that purpoſe begged from his lordſhip by one Boyder Cuper, a gardener in the family.

The great timber-yards, beneath which theſe antiquities were found, are very well worthy of a viſit. One would fear that the foreſts of Norway and the Baltic would be exhauſted, to ſupply the want of our overgrown capital, were we not aſſured, that the reſources will ſucceſſively be increaſing, equal to the demand of ſucceeding ages.

In this pariſh are the vaſt diſtilleries, till of late the property of Sir Joſeph Mawbey. There are ſeldom leſs than two thouſand hogs conſtantly grunting at this place: which are kept entirely on the grains.

To the ſouth are St. George's Fields, now the wonder of foreigners approaching by this road to our capital through avenues of lamps, of magnificent breadth and goodneſs. Mr. Pennant has heard that a foreign ambaſſador, who happened to make his entry at night, imagined that theſe illuminations were in honour of his arrival, and, as he modeſtly expreſſed, more than he could have expected. On this ſpot have been found

remains of teſſellated pavements, coins, and an urn full of bones.

On approaching St. George's Fields from Weſtminſter-bridge, are two charities of uncommon delicacy and utility. The firſt is the Weſtminſter Lying-in Hoſpital. This is not inſtituted merely for the honeſt matron, who can depoſe her burthen with the conſciouſneſs of lawful love; but alſo for the unhappy wretches, whom ſome villain, in the unguarded moment, hath ſeduced, and then left a prey to deſertion of friends, poverty, want, and guilt. Leſt ſuch "may be driven to deſpair by ſuch complicated miſery, and be tempted to deſtroy themſelves, and murder their infants," here was founded, in 1765, this humane preventative, the Weſtminſter New Lying-in Hoſpital. To obviate all objection to its being an encouragement to vice, no one is taken in a ſecond time: but this moſt excellent charity is open to the worthy diſtreſſed matron as often as neceſſity requires.

Farther on ſtands the Aſylum, another inſtitution of a moſt heavenly nature, calculated to ſave from perdition of ſoul and body, the brighter part of the creation: ſuch on whom Providence hath beſtowed angelic faces and elegant forms, deſigned as bleſſings to mankind, but too often debaſed to the vileſt uſes. The hazard that theſe innocents conſtantly are liable to, from a thouſand temptations, from poverty, from death of parents, from the diabolical procureſs, and often from the ſtupendous wickedneſs of parents themſelves, who have been known to ſell their beauteous girls for the purpoſe of proſtitution, induced a worthy band to found, in the

year

year 1758, the Aſylum, or Houſe of Refuge. Long may it flouriſh, and eternal be the reward of thoſe into whoſe minds ſo amiable a conception may have entered!

For the ſalvation likewiſe of thoſe unhappy beings, who had the ill fortune to loſe the benefits of this divine inſtitution, at a ſmall diſtance is the Magdalen Hoſpital, for the reception of the penitent proſtitutes. To ſave from vice is one great merit. To reclaim and reſtore to the dignity of honeſt rank in life is certainly not leſs meritorious. The joy at the return of one ſinner to repentance, is eſteemed, by the higheſt authority, worthy of the heavenly hoſt. That ecſtaſy, I truſt, this inſtitution has often occaſioned.

In this neighbourhood are two theatres, of a nature unknown to every other part of Europe: the Britiſh Hippodromes, belonging to Meſſrs. Aſtley and Hughes, where the wonderful ſagacity of that moſt uſeful animal, the horſe, is fully evinced, as well as the agility of the rider.

The borough of Southwark joins to the pariſh of Lambeth on the eaſt, and conſiſts of the pariſhes of St. Olave's, St. Saviour's, St. George's and St. Thomas's.

It was called by the Saxons, Suthverke, or the South work, in reſpect to ſome fort or fortification bearing that aſpect from London. It was alſo called the Borough, or Burg, probably for the ſame reaſon. It was long independent of the city of London: but, in conſideration of the inconveniences ariſing from the eſcape of malefactors from the great capital into this place, it was, in 1327, granted by Edward III. to the city, on payment of ten pounds annually. It was

then

then called the village of Southwark; but afterwards ſtyled the bailiwick of Southwark; and the mayor and commonalty of London appointed the bailiff. This power did not ſeem ſufficient to remedy the evil, a more intimate connection was thought neceſſary: in the reign of Edward VI. on a valuable conſideration paid to the crown, it was formed into a twenty-ſixth ward, by the title of Bridge ward without, and Sir John Ayliff was its firſt alderman. It had long before enjoyed the privilege of ſending members to parliament, who are elected by the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot, and returned by the bailiff.

St. George's church is of conſiderable antiquity: it is mentioned in 1122, when Thomas of Arderne and his ſon beſtowed it on the neighbouring monks of Bermondſey. It was rebuilt in 1736, by Price, with a ſpire ſteeple moſt awkwardly ſtanding upon ſtilts.

Not far from the church ſtood the magnificent palace of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, the deſerved favourite of Henry VIII. After his death, in 1545, it came into the king's hands, who eſtabliſhed here a royal mint. It at that time was called Southwark Place, and in great meaſure preſerved its dignity. Edward VI. once dined in it. His ſiſter and ſucceſſor preſented it to Heath, archbiſhop of York, as an inn or reſidence for him and his ſucceſſors, whenever they repaired to London. As to the Mint, it became a ſanctuary for inſolvent debtors; at length, becoming the peſt of the neighbourhood, by giving ſhelter to villains of every ſpecies, that awakened the attention of parliament; which, by the ſtatutes 8 and 9 William III. 9 George I. and 11

George

George I. entirely took away its abuſive privileges.

The King's-bench priſon, in this pariſh, is of great antiquity. To this priſon was committed Henry prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V. by the ſpirited and honeſt Judge Gaſcoigne, for ſtriking or inſulting him on the bench. It is difficult to ſay which we ſhould admire moſt, the courage of the judge, or the peaceful ſubmiſſion of the prince to the commitment, after he was freed from the phrenzy of his rage.

The priſon of the Marſhalſea, which belongs to that court, and alſo to the King's palace at Weſtminſter, ſtands here; this court had particular cognizance of murders, and other offences, committed within the king's court: ſuch as ſtriking, which in old times was puniſhed with the loſs of the offending hand. Here alſo perſons, guilty of piracies and other offences on the high ſeas, were confined.

In this pariſh alſo, near the water, on Bankſide, ſtood Paris-garden, one of the ancient playhouſes of our metropolis. It ſeems to have been much frequented on Sundays. This profanation was at length fully puniſhed, by the dire accident which, heaven directed, befel the ſpectators in 1582, when the ſcaffolding ſuddenly fell, and multitudes of people were killed or miſerably maimed. The omen ſeems to have been accepted, for, in the next century, the manor of Paris-garden was erected into a pariſh, and a church founded under the name of Chriſt's.

Beyond this place of brutal amuſement were the Bear-garden, and place for baiting of bulls; the Britiſh circi: "Herein," ſays Stow, "were

kept bears, bulls, and other beaſts to be baited; as alſo maſtiffs in ſeveral kennels, nouriſhed to bait them. Theſe bears and other beaſts are there kept in plots of ground, ſcaffolded about for the beholders to ſtand ſafe."

Bear-baiting made one of the amuſements of the romantic age of Queen Elizabeth. It was introduced among the princely pleaſures of Kenilworth, in 1575; where the drole author of the account introduces the bear and dogs, deciding their ancient grudge by way of duel.

This indeed was an amuſement for perſons of the firſt rank; our great, if not *good*, Elizabeth cauſed the French ambaſſadors to be carried to this theatre, to divert them with theſe bloody ſpectacles.

Not far from theſe ſcenes of cruel paſtime was the Bordello, or Stews, permitted, and openly licenſed by government, under certain laws or regulations. They were farmed out. Even the great Sir William Walworth, who was lord mayor, did not diſdain to own them; and he rented them to the Froes, that is the bawds of Flanders. Among other ſingular regulations, no ſtewholder was to admit married women: nor were they to keep open their houſes on Sundays; nor were they to admit any women who had on them the *perilous infirmity of burning*. Theſe infamous houſes were very properly ſuppreſſed in the reign of Henry VIII.

Near this place were temporary manſions for holy men. A recumbent figure of a biſhop, in his robes and badges, as prelate of the Garter, commemorates the pious, hoſpitable, and witty Launcelot Andrews, biſhop of Wincheſter, who died in his adjacent palace, in 1624, aged ſeventy-one.

one. James I. at dinner, attended by Neale, biſhop of Durham, and this amiable churchman, aſked of the firſt, whether he might not take his ſubjects money, without the aſſiſtance of parliament? "God forbid," ſays the ſervile Neale, "but you ſhould: you are the breath of our noſtrils." Then, turning to Andrews, Well, my lord, what ſay you? The good biſhop would have evaded the queſtion, but the king being peremptory, he anſwered, "Then, Sir, I think it lawful to take my brother Neale's money, for he offers it."

Wincheſter-houſe was a very large building, not far from this church: the founder is unknown. Till the civil wars of the laſt century, it was the reſidence of the prelates during their attendance in parliament. Much of it is yet ſtanding, tenanted by different families, or converted into warehouſes. The great court is called Winchetter-ſquare, and in the adjacent ſtreet is the abutment of one of the gates.

The Clink, or manor of Southwark, is ſtill under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Wincheſter; who, beſides a court-leet, keeps a court of record on the Bank-ſide, by his ſteward and bailiff, for pleas of debt, treſpaſſes, &c.

Againſt the wall is a ſingular diminutive figure, one foot three inches long, ſaid to repreſent a dwarf, one William Emerſon, who died in 1575, æt. 92. He is repreſented half naked, much emaciated, lying in his ſhroud on a mat, moſt neatly cut.

Deadman's place lies a little farther: tradition ſays it took its name from the number of dead interred there in the great plague, ſoon after the Reſtoration.

After

After various revolutions, the noble hoſpital of St. Thomas, in this vicinity, aſſumed its preſent form. In 1552, it was opened for the reception of the ſick and poor; and not fewer than two hundred and ſixty were the firſt objects of the charity.

Towards the end of the laſt century, however, the building fell into decay. In the year 1699 the governors ſolicited the benevolence of the public for its ſupport; and with ſuch ſucceſs, that they were enabled to rebuild it on the magnificent and extenſive plan we now ſee. It conſiſts of three courts, with colonnades between each: three wards were built at the ſole coſt of Thomas Frederic, eſquire, of London; and three by Thomas Guy, citizen and ſtationer. The whole containing eighteen wards, and 442 beds. The expences attending this foundation are about £.10,000 a year. In the middle of the ſecond court is a ſtatue, in braſs, of Edward VI. and beneath him the repreſentation of the halt and maimed.

In that of the third court is a ſtone ſtatue of Sir Robert Clayton, knight, lord mayor of London, dreſſed in character, in his gown and chain. He gave £.600 towards rebuilding this hoſpital; and left £. 2300 towards the endowing it. The ſtatue was erected before his death, which happened in 1714.

The philanthropic Mr. Guy, not ſatisfied with his great benefactions to the hoſpital of St. Thomas, determined to be the ſole founder of another. The relation is truly remarkable. At the age of ſeventy-ſix, he took a leaſe, of the governors of the former, of a piece of ground oppoſite

oppoſite to it, for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and on it, in 1721, at the expence of £.18,793 16 0, began to build the hoſpital which bears his name; and left to endow it, the prodigious ſum of £. 219,499, amaſſed from a very ſmall beginning, chiefly by purchaſing ſeamen's tickets, in the reign of queen Anne; and by his great ſucceſs in the buying and ſelling South Sea ſtock, in the memorable year 1720; and alſo a vaſt ſum by the ſale of Bibles. He ſeems to have profited both of God and Mammon. He was a native of Tamworth, and repreſentative for that borough. His death happened on December 27th, 1724; before which he ſaw his hoſpital covered with the roof. In the firſt court is his ſtatue in braſs, dreſſed in his livery gown. Beſides his public expences, he gave, during life, to many of his poor relations, £.10 or £.20 a year; and to others money to advance them in life; to his aged relations, £.870 in annuities: and to his younger relations and executors, the ſum of £.75,589! His hoſpital was incorporated by parliament, and the firſt governors appointed in 1725.

Bermondſey-ſtreet, ſo called from a religious houſe of that name, may at preſent be called the great Wool Staple of our kingdom. Here reſide numbers of merchants, who ſupply Rochdale, Leiceſter, Derby, Exeter, and moſt other weaving countries in this kingdom, with that commodity. As Southwark may be conſidered as a great ſuburb to London, numbers of other trades are carried on there to a vaſt extent: the Tanners, Curriers, Hatters, Dyers, Iron-founders, Rope-makers, Sail-makers, and Block-makers, occupy a conſiderable part of the borough.

The

The moſt eaſtern pariſh in Southwark, is that of St. Olave or Olaf, ſo named from the Daniſh prince who was maſſacred by his Pagan ſubjects. The church appears to have been founded near five hundred years ago. The pariſh extends from the ſpot on London-bridge, on which was the draw-bridge, and ſtretches along the water-ſide as far as St. Saviour's Dock.

On the eaſt ſide of St. Saviour's dock commences the pariſh of Rotherhithe, or Redriff, which conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet, of a vaſt length, running along the ſhore, and winding with the great bend of the river, within a very ſmall ſpace of Deptford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is remarkable for its ſteeple, a fluted ſpire terminating in the Ionic ſcroll. Near the extremity of this pariſh are the docks for the Greenland ſhips. The greater dock is ſuppoſed to have been the mouth of the famous canal cut in 1016 by King Canute, in order to avoid the impediment of London-bridge, and to lay ſiege to the capital, by bringing his fleet to the weſt ſide.

The Loke, in Southwark, was an hoſpital for leprous perſons. It was dedicated to St. Leonard, and exiſted in the time of Edward II. Till lately, it was under the care of the hoſpital of St. Bartholomew, appropriated to the cure of another loathſome diſeaſe. The word was changed into Lock, and poſſibly has alluſion to the neceſſity of the patients being *locked* or kept apart from all other patients.

A little weſt of St. Mary Overie's (in a place ſtill called Globe-alley) ſtood the Globe, immortalized by having been the theatre on which Shakeſpeare firſt trod the ſtage, but in no higher

character than the Ghoſt in his own play of Hamlet. It appears to have been of an octagonal form; and is ſaid to have been covered with ruſhes. The door was very lately ſtanding, James I. granted a patent to Laurence Fletcher, *William Shakeſpeare*, Richard Burbage, Auguſtine Philippes, John Heminges, Henrie Condell, William Sly, Robert Armin, and Richard Cowlie, and others of his majeſty's ſervants, to act here, or in any other part of the kingdom. Notwithſtanding the modeſty of Shakeſpeare made him decline taking any conſiderable part in his own productions, his good-nature, and friendſhip for the moroſe Ben Jonſon, induced him to act both in Sejanus and Every Man in his Humour; a benevolence that greatly contributed to bring the latter into public notice.

The playhouſes, in and about London, were by this time extremely numerous, there not being fewer than ſeventeen between the year 1570 and 1629.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth, the ſhore correſpondent to Lambeth was a mere marſhy tract. Mill-bank, the laſt dwelling in Weſtminſter, is a large houſe, which took its name from a mill which once occupied its ſite. It was rebuilt in its preſent form by the Groſvenor family.

A little farther was the ancient Horſe-ferry between Weſtminſter and Lambeth: beyond which ſtands the church of St. John the Evangeliſt; it was begun in 1721, and finiſhed in 1728. The architect was Sir John Vanbrugh.

At a ſmall diſtance, to the eaſt, is that noble ſpecimen of gothic architecture, the conventual church of St. Peter's abbey of Weſtminſter. The

church

church is ſaid to have been founded about the year 610, by Sebert, king of the Eaſt-Saxons, on the ruins of the temple of Apollo. The king dedicated his new church to St. Peter; who, according to legends, deſcended in perſon, with a hoſt of heavenly choriſters, to ſave the Biſhop of Mellitus the trouble of conſecration! The ſaint alighted on the Surry ſide, in a ſtormy night; but, prevailing on Edric, a fiſherman, to waft him over, performed the ceremony; and, as a proof, left behind the chriſm, and precious droppings of the wax candles, with which the aſtoniſhed fiſherman ſaw the church illuminated. He conveyed the ſaint ſafely back; who directed him to inform the biſhop that there was no farther need of conſecration. He likewiſe directed Edric to fling out his nets, who was rewarded with a miraculous draught of ſalmon: the ſaint alſo promiſed to the fiſherman and his ſucceſſors, that they never ſhould want plenty of ſalmon, provided they preſented every tenth to his church. This cuſtom was obſerved till 1382. The fiſherman that day had a right to ſit at the ſame table with the prior; and he might demand of the cellerer, ale and bread, and the cellerer again might take of the fiſh's tail as much as he could, with four fingers and his thumb erect.

The place in which Weſtminſter Abbey was built was then ſtyled Thornie Iſland, from its being overrun with thorns and briers; and it was beſides inſulated by a branch of the Thames. This church was burnt by the Danes; and reſtored by the incontinent King Edgar, in 958, under the influence of St. Dunſtan, the moſt continent of men, and ſuch a lover of celibacy, that he drove out of the church every married prieſt.

It

It was reserved for the pious Confessor to rebuild both the church and abbey: he began the work in 1049, and finished it in a most magnificent manner in 1066, and endowed it with the utmost munificence.

Henry III. pulled down the Saxon pile, and rebuilt it in the present elegant and magnificent style. In 1245, he began this great work, in the mode of architecture which began to take place in his days. He did not live to complete his design, which was carried on by his successor, and finished in his fourteenth year. A casual fire destroyed the roof, which was replaced by Edward.

To describe every thing worthy of notice in this venerable pile, would carry us far beyond the limits prescribed. Here repose the royal, the noble, and the illustrious in arms and arts; and the memorials, erected to do them homage, at once inspire emulation and awe. We can only particularize a few.

Here is an altar-tomb of Henry III. with wreathed columns at each corner. The figure of this prince, who died in 1272, is of brass, and placed recumbent. This is supposed to have been the first brazen image known to have been cast in our kingdom. Here may be read an excellent lecture on the progress of these efforts of human skill, from the simple altar-tomb to the most ostentatious proofs of human vanity. The humble recumbent figure, with uplifted hands, as if deprecating the justice of Heaven for the offences of this mortal state; or the proper kneeling attitude, supplicating that mercy which the purest must stand in need of, may be seen here in various degrees of elegance. The care-

leſs, lolling attitude of heroes, in long gowns and flowing perriwigs, next ſucceed; and after them, buſts or ſtatues vaunting their merits, and attended with ſuch a train of Pagan deities, that would almoſt lead to ſuppoſe ones ſelf in a heathen pantheon inſtead of a chriſtian church.

In the ancient tombs there is a dull uniformity. The ſides are often embelliſhed with figures of the offspring of the deceaſed; and often with figures of mourners, in monaſtic habits.

The ſecond of our monarchs, who lies here, is the renowned Edward I. in an altar-tomb, as modeſt and plain as his fame was great. A long inſcription, in monkiſh lines, imperfectly records the deeds of the conqueror of Scotland, and of the ancient Britons. In 1770, antiquarian curioſity was ſo urgent with the reſpectable Dean of Weſtminſter, as to prevail on him to permit certain members of the ſociety, under proper regulations, to inſpect the remains of this celebrated hero: and diſcover, if poſſible, the compoſition which gave ſuch duration to the human body.

In the minute relation given by that able and worthy antiquary, the late Sir Joſeph Ayloffe, bart. almoſt every particular is given. On lifting up the lid of the tomb, the royal body was found wrapped in a ſtrong, thick, linen cloth, waxed on the inſide; the head and face were covered with a *ſudarium*, or face-cloth, of crimſon ſarcenet, wrapped into three folds, conformable to the napkin uſed by our Saviour in his way to his crucifixion, as we are aſſured by the church of Rome. On flinging open the external mantle, the corpſe was diſcovered in all the enſigns of majeſty, richly habited. The body was wrapped

ped in a fine linen cere-cloth, closely fitted to every part, even to the very fingers and face. The writs *de cera renovanda circa corpus regis Edwardi primi* being extant, gave rise to this search. Over the cere-cloth was a tunic of red silk damask; above that a stole of thick white tissue crossed the breast, and on this, at six inches distant from each other, quatrefoils of philligree-work, of gilt metal, set with false stones, imitating rubies, sapphires, amethysts, &c. and the intervals between the quatre-foils on the stole, powdered with minute white beads, tacked down into a most elegant embroidery, in form not unlike what is called the true lover's knot. Above these habits was the royal mantle of rich crimson satin, fastened on the left shoulder with a magnificent *fibula*, of gilt metal, richly chased, and ornamented with four pieces of red, and four of blue, transparent paste, and twenty-four more pearls.

The corpse, from the waist downwards, is covered with a rich cloth of figured gold, which falls down to the feet, and is tucked beneath them. On the back of each hand was a quatrefoil, like those on the stole. In his right hand is a sceptre with a cross of copper gilt, and of elegant workmanship, reaching to the right shoulder. In the left hand is the rod and dove, which passes over the shoulder, and reaches the royal ear. The dove stands on a ball placed on three ranges of oak leaves of enamel-green; the dove is white enamel. On the head is a crown charged with trefoils made of gilt metal. The head is lodged in the cavity of the stone-coffin, always observable in those receptacles of the dead.

Eleanor

Eleanor of Caſtile, the beautiful and affectionate queen of Edward, was in 1290 depoſited here. Her figure, in copper gilt, reſts on a tablet of the ſame, placed on an altar-tomb of Petworth marble.

The murdered prince, Edward II. found his grave at Glouceſter: his ſon, the glorious warrior, Edward III. reſts here. His figure at full length, made of copper, once gilt, lies beneath a rich gothic ſhrine of the ſame material. His hair is diſhevelled, his beard long and flowing. His gown reaches to his feet. Each hand holds a ſceptre. The figures of his children in braſs ſurround the altar-tomb. His worthy queen Philippa, was interred at his feet. Her figure in alabaſter repreſents her as a moſt maſculine woman. She died in 1369: her royal ſpouſe in 1377. His latter end was marked with misfortunes; by the death of his ſon, the Black Prince; by a raging peſtilence; but more by his unſeaſonable love in his doting years.

The tomb of the waſteful, unfortunate Richard II. and his firſt conſort Anne, daughter of Wincelaus king of Bohemia, is the next in order. He is repreſented ſitting in a chair of ſtate, with a globe in one hand, the ſceptre in the other: a crown on his head; and his dreſs extremely rich and elegant; many parts marked with his initial, R. ſurmounted with a crown. His countenance remarkably fine and gentle, little indicative of his bad and oppreſſive reign.

Within a beautiful chapel of gothic workmanſhip, of open iron-work, ornamented with various images, is the tomb of the gallant prince Henry V. a ſtriking contraſt to the weak and luxurious Richard.

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On each ſide of this royal chapel is a winding ſtaircaſe, incloſed in a turret of open iron-work, which leads into a chauntry founded for the purpoſe of maſſes, for the repoſe of the ſoul of this great prince. The front looks over the throne of the Confeſſor. Here is kept a parcel of human figures, which in old times were dreſſed out and carried at funeral proceſſions; but at preſent very deſervedly have got the name of the *ragged regiment*.

One end of this chauntry reſts againſt that of the chapel of Henry VII. Among the ſtone ſtatues placed there, is the French patron, St. Dennis, moſt compoſedly carrying his head in his hand.

On the ſouth ſide of the chauntry, over his monument, is the repreſentation of his coronation. The figure of Henry is diſtinguiſhed by a wen under his chin. It is probable that it was belonging to that monarch, as it is not to be ſuppoſed that the ſculptor would have added a deformity.

Catharine, his royal conſort, had leſs reſpect paid to her remains. She had ſunk from the bed of the conqueror of France, to that of a common gentleman; yet gave to theſe kingdoms a long line of princes. She died in 1437, and was interred in the chapel of our Lady in this church.

Next is the cenotaph of the two innocents, Edward V. and his brother Richard duke of York. In the reign of Charles II. certain ſmall bones were found in a cheſt under a ſtaircaſe in the Tower. Theſe, by order of Charles, were removed here; and, under the ſuppoſition of their belonging to the murdered princes, this memorial of their ſad fate was erected, by order of

that humane monarch, after a deſign by Sir Chriſtopher Wren.

The beautiful chapel of Henry VII. is nearly the rival in elegance with that of King's College, Cambridge. Who can look at the roof of either without the higheſt admiration! Abbot Iſlip, on the part of the king, laid the firſt ſtone, on February 11th, 1503. The royal miſer ſcrupled no expence in this piece of vanity. By his will it appears, that he expreſsly intended it as the mauſoleum of him and his houſe, and that none but the blood royal ſhould be interred in this magnificent foundation. It was built at the expence of fourteen thouſand pounds. In the body of this chapel is his ſuperb tomb, the work of Pietro Torregiano, a Florentine ſculptor; who had, for his labour and the materials, one thouſand pounds. This admirable artiſt continued in London till the completion of his work in 1519. But the reigning prince and Torregiano were of tempers equally turbulent, ſo they ſoon ſeparated. To him is attributed the altar-tomb of Margaret counteſs of Richmond, with her figure recumbent in braſs.

Here alſo reſt, freed from the cares of their eventful reigns, the rival queens, Elizabeth, and the unhappy Mary Stuart. The ſame ſpecies of monument incloſes both, in this period of the revival of the arts. The figures of each lie under an elegant canopy, ſupported by pillars of the Cortinthian order.

The peaceful pedant, James I. his amiable ſon Henry, and the royal rakiſh Charles, the ſecond of the name; the hero William, his royal conſort, the patient Mary, Anne, glorious in her generals, and George II. repoſe within the royal vault

vault of this chapel. No monument blazons their virtues; it is left to hiſtory to record the buſy, and often empty, tale of majeſty. George I. was buried at Hanover: his ſon cauſed a vault to be made in this for himſelf, his queen, Caroline, and family, and directed the ſide board of her coffin, and that of his own (when his hour came) to be conſtructed in ſuch a manner as to be removed, ſo that their loving duſt might intermingle.

On the diſſolution, this great monaſtery, the ſecond mitred abbey in the kingdom, underwent the common lot of the religious houſes. In 1534, the abbot, William Benſon, ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy, and in 1539 ſurrendered his monaſtery into the royal hands, and received, as a reward, the office of firſt dean to the new foundation, conſiſting of a dean and twelve prebendaries. He alſo erected it into a biſhopric̃k; but its only biſhop was Thomas Thirleby: it being ſuppreſſed in 1550, on his tranſlation to Norwich.

In the reign of Queen Mary, the former religion of the place experienced a brief reſtoration. She with great zeal reſtored it to the ancient conventual ſtate; collected many of the rich habits and inſignia of that ſplendid worſhip; and eſtabliſhed fourteen monks.

In 1560 it was changed into a collegiate church, conſiſting of a dean and twelve ſecular canons, and thirty petty canons, and other members, two ſchool-maſters, and forty king's or queen's ſcholars, twelve almſmen, and many officers and ſervants. But there ſeems to have been a ſchool there from the firſt foundation of the abbey.

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The Chapter-houſe is at preſent filled with the public records, among which is the original Domeſday book, now above ſeven hundred years old: it is in as fine preſervation as if it was the work of yeſterday.

The Jeruſalem chamber is noted for having been the place where Henry IV. breathed his laſt: he had been ſeized with a ſwoon while he was praying before the ſhrine of St. Edward.

The revenues of this great houſe, in its monaſtic ſtate, Speed makes to amount to £.3977 per ann. Dugdale to £.3471.

Not far from the abbey ſtood the Sanctuary, the place of refuge abſurdly indulged, in old times, to criminals of certain denominations. The church belonging to it was in form of a croſs, and double; one being built over the other. It is ſuppoſed to have been the work of the Confeſſor. Within its precincts was born Edward V. and here his unhappy mother for a while took refuge, with her younger ſon Richard, to ſecure him from his cruel uncle, who had already poſſeſſion of the elder brother.

To the weſt of the ſanctuary ſtood the Eleemoſynary or Almonry, where the alms of the abbey were wont to be diſtributed. But it is ſtill more remarkable for having been the place were the firſt printing preſs ever known in England was erected. It was in the year 1474; when William Caxton, probably encouraged by the learned Thomas Milling, then abbot, produced "The Game and Play of the Cheſſe," the firſt book ever printed in theſe kingdoms.

Beneath the ſhadow of the abbey ſtands the church of St. Margaret, built originally by Edward the Confeſſor. The pariſh church had been

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in the abbey, to the great inconveniency of the monks. It was built in the time of Edward I. and again in that of Edward IV. This church is honoured with the remains of the great Sir Walter Raleigh, who was interred here on the ſame day on which he was beheaded in Old Palace Yard.

The eaſt window is a moſt beautiful compoſition of figures. It was made by order of the magiſtrates of Dort, and by them deſigned as a preſent to Henry VII. The ſubject is the crucifixion; a devil is carrying off the ſoul of the hardened thief; an angel receiving that of the penitent. The figures are numerous, and finely done.

The royal palace, which claims ſeniority in our capital, was that of Weſtminſter, founded by the Confeſſor, who was the firſt prince who had in it regular reſidence. It ſtood near the Thames: the ſtairs to it on the river ſtill keep the name of Palace Stairs; and the two Palace Yards were alſo belonging to this extenſive pile.

The New Palace Yard is the area before the hall. In old times a very handſome conduit, or, as it was called, fountain, graced one part; and oppoſite to the hall, on the ſite of the preſent paſſage into Bridge-ſtreet, ſtood a lofty ſquare tower, which, from its uſe, was called the Clock Tower.

Many parts of this ancient palace exiſt to this day, ſunk into other uſes. Succeeding monarchs added much to it. The great hall was built by William Rufus, or poſſibly rebuilt. The ſize may be eſtimated, when we are told that Henry III. entertained in this hall, and other rooms, ſix thouſand poor men, women, and children,

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on new year's day, 1236. It became ruinous before the reign of Richard II. who rebuilt it in its preſent form in 1397; and in 1399 kept his Chriſtmas in it, with his characteriſtical magnificence.

This room exceeds in dimenſion any in Europe, which is not ſupported by pillars; its length is two hundred and ſeventy feet; the breadth ſeventy-four. Its height adds to its ſolemnity. The roof of timber, moſt curiouſly conſtructed, and of a fine ſpecies of gothic.

Parliaments often ſit in this hall; and courts of juſtice, even in early times were held here, where monarchs themſelves uſually preſided; for which reaſon it was called Curia Domini Regis, and one of the three now held in this hall is called the Court of King's-bench. The firſt chief juſtice was Robert Le Brun, appointed by Henry III.

The houſe of lords is a room ornamented with the tapeſtry which records our victory over the Spaniſh Armada. It was beſpoke by the Earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral, and commander in chief on the glorious day. The deſign was drawn by Cornelius Vroom, and the tapeſtry executed by Francis Spiering. Vroom had a hundred pieces of gold for his labour. The Arras itſelf coſt £.1628. It was not put up till the year 1650, two years after the extinction of monarchy, when the houſe of lords was uſed as a committee-room for the houſe of commons. The heads of the naval heroes who commanded on the glorious day, form a matchleſs border round the work, animating poſterity to emulate their illuſtrious example!

In the Prince's chamber, where his majeſty puts

puts on his robes, when he comes to the houſe of lords, is a curious old tapeſtry, repreſenting the birth of Queen Elizabeth. Anne Bullen in her bed; an attendant on one ſide, and a nurſe with the child on the other. The ſtory is a little broken into by the loſs of a piece of the Arras, cut to make a paſſage for the door. But beyond is Henry with his courtiers; one of whom ſeems diſpatched to bring back intelligence about the event.

The court of requeſts is a vaſt room modernized; at preſent a mere walking place. This court has its name, becauſe the maſters of it here received the petitions of the ſubjects to the king, in which they *requeſted* juſtice; and the maſters adviſed the ſuppliants how they were to proceed.

That court of juſtice, ſo tremendous in the Tudor and part of the Stuart reign, the Star Chamber, is now called the Painted Chamber, and is uſed as the place of conference between the lords and commons. It makes a very poor appearance, being hung with very ancient French or Arras tapeſtry, which, by the names worked over the figures, ſeems to relate to the Trojan war.

Cloſe to Waghorn's Coffee-houſe, in Old Palace Yard, is the vault or cellar in which the conſpirators of 1605 lodged the barrels of gunpowder, deſigned at one blow to annihilate the three aſſembled eſtates of the realm.

The commons of Great Britain hold their aſſemblies in this place, which was built by king Stephen, and dedicated to his name-ſake the protomartyr. It was beautifully rebuilt by Edward III. in 1347, and by him made a collegiate church, and a dean and twelve ſecular prieſts appointed.

appointed. Soon after its ſurrender to Edward VI. it was applied to its preſent uſe. The revenues at that period were not leſs than £.1085 a year.

The firſt ſtone of that noble ſtructure, Weſtminſter-bridge, was laid on January 24th, 1739, by Henry earl of Pembroke, a nobleman, of whom Mr. Walpole ſays, none had a purer taſte in architecture. It was built after the deſign of Monſieur Labelye, an ingenious architect, a native of France. The laſt ſtone was laid in November 1747, ſo that it was eight years and nine months in completing, at the expence of £.389,500. Its length is 1223 feet: the number of arches fourteen, that in the centre ſeventy-ſix feet wide. In this bridge, grandeur and ſimplicity are united.

The tide has been known to riſe at this bridge twenty-two feet; much to the inconveniency of the inhabitants of the lower parts of Weſtminſter, for at ſuch times their cellars are laid under water.

Farther on began the vaſt palace of Whitehall. It was originally built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, the great, the perſecuted juſticiary of England, in the reign of Henry III. He bequeathed it to the Black Friars in Holborn, and they diſpoſed of it to Walter de Grey, archbiſhop of York, in 1248. It became for centuries the reſidence of the prelates of that ſee, and was ſtyled York-houſe. In it Wolſey took his final leave of greatneſs. The profuſion of rich things; hangings of cloth of gold and of ſilver; thouſands of pieces of fine Holland; the quantities of plate, even of pure gold, which covered two great tables, (all of which were ſeized by his

cruel

cruel, rapacious maſter) are proofs of his amazing wealth, ſplendor, and pride. Henry deigned to purchaſe the palace from his fallen ſervant: the antient palace of Weſtminſter having ſome time before ſuffered greatly by fire. From this time it became the reſidence of our princes, till it was almoſt wholly deſtroyed by the ſame element in 1697.

In the time of James I. Whitehall was in a moſt ruinous ſtate. He determined to rebuild it in a very princely manner, and worthy of the reſidence of the monarchs of the Britiſh empire. He began with pulling down the banquetting-rooms built by Elizabeth. That which bears the name at preſent was begun 1619, from a deſign of Inigo Jones, in his pureſt manner; and executed by Nicholas Stone, maſter-maſon and architect to the king: it was finiſhed in two years, and coſt ſeventeen thouſand pounds; but was only a ſmall part of a vaſt plan, left unexecuted by reaſon of the unhappy times which ſucceeded.

The ceiling of this noble room cannot be ſufficiently admired. It was painted by Rubens, who had three thouſand pounds for his work. The ſubject is the apotheoſis of James I. it forms nine compartments; one of the middle, repreſents our pacific monarch on his earthly throne, turning with horror from Mars, and other of the diſcordant deities, and, as if it were, giving himſelf up to the amiable goddeſs he always cultivated, and to her attendants, Commerce and all the fine arts. This fine performance is painted on canvaſs, and is in high preſervation; but, a few years ago, underwent a repair by Mr. Cipriani, who had

two thouſand pounds for his trouble. Near the entrance is a buſt of the royal founder.

Little did James think that he was erecting a pile from which his ſon was to ſtep from the throne to the ſcaffold. He had been brought, in the morning of his death, from St. James's acroſs the park, and from thence to Whitehall, where, aſcending the great ſtaircaſe, he paſſed through the long gallery to his bed-chamber, the place allotted to him to paſs the little ſpace before he received the fatal blow. He was from thence conducted along the galleries and the banquetting-houſe, through the wall, in which a paſſage was broken, to his laſt earthly ſtage.

The banquetting-houſe has been, many years paſt, converted into a chapel. George I. appointed a ſalary of £.30 a year to be paid to certain ſelect preachers, choſen from both univerſities, to preach here every Sunday.

In 1680, a complete plan of this great palace was taken by John Fiſher, and engraven by Vertue, in 1747. It appears that it extended along the river, and in front along the preſent Parliament and Whitehall ſtreets, as far as Scotland-yard; and, on the other ſide of thoſe ſtreets, to the turning into Spring Garden, beyond the Admiralty, looking into St. James's Park.

The ſpace occupied by the former palace, moſt part of Privy-garden, is now covered with houſes of nobility or gentry, commanding a moſt beautiful view of the river.

In the vacant part of Privy-garden is ſtill to be ſeen a noble ſtatue in braſs of our abdicated monarch, executed by Grinling Gibbons, the year before he deſerted the throne.

The

The Admiralty-office ſtood originally in Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter; but in the reign of King William was removed to the preſent ſpot, to the houſe then called Wallingford-houſe. From the roof, the pious Uſher, archbiſhop of Armagh, then living here with the Counteſs of Peterborough, was prevailed on to take the laſt ſight of his beloved maſter, Charles I. when brought on the ſcaffold before Whitehall. He ſunk at the horror of the ſight, and was carried in a ſwoon to his apartment.

The preſent Admiralty-office was rebuilt in the late reign: and is a clumſy pile.

A little farther to the north ſtood, in the place now occupied by Scotland-yard, a magnificent palace, built for the reception of the Scottiſh monarchs, whenever they viſited this capital. It was originally given by King Edgar to King Ken, for the humiliating purpoſe of his making to this place an annual journey, for the purpoſe of doing homage for the kingdom of Scotland, and in after times for Cumberland and Huntingdon, and other fiefs of the crown.

A little above ſtood one of the celebrated memorials of the affection of Edward I. for his beloved Eleanor, being the croſs erected on the laſt ſpot on which the body reſted in the way to the abbey, the place of ſepulture. All the croſſes were built after the deſigns of Cavalini. This was deſtroyed by the religious fury of the reformers.

In the next century it was replaced by a moſt beautiful and animated equeſtrian ſtatue, in braſs, of Charles I. caſt in 1633, by Le Sœur. It was not erected till the year 1678, when the parliament had ordered it to be ſold and broke to pieces:

ces: but John River, the brazier, who purchaſed it, having more taſte or more loyalty than his maſters, buried it unmutilated, and ſhowed to them ſome broken pieces of braſs, in token of his obedience.

On the north ſide of Charing-croſs ſtand the royal ſtables, called, from the original uſe of the buildings on their ſite, the Mews; having been uſed for keeping the king's falcons, at leaſt from the time of Richard II. In that reign the accompliſhed Sir Simon Burley, knight of the garter, was keeper of the king's falcons at the Mews, near Charing-croſs. This office was by Charles II. granted to his ſon by Nell Gwyn, Charles duke of St. Albans, and the heirs male of his body. In the reign of Henry VIII. the king's horſes were kept here. In 1534, an accident by fire deſtroyed the building, with a great quantity of hay, and ſeveral great horſes. It was rebuilt in the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Mary. In the year 1732 the preſent handſome edifice aroſe. Let us now viſit the uſual reſidence of the later kings of this country.

St. James's palace was originally a hoſpital, founded and dedicated to St. James, by ſome pious citizens, before the Conqueſt, for fourteen leprous females; and eight brethren were added afterwards, to perform divine ſervice. It was ſurrendered to Henry VIII. in 1531, who founded on its ſite the preſent palace, which Stowe calls a goodly manor. His majeſty alſo incloſed the park, which was ſubſervient to the amuſement of this and the palace of Whitehall. Charles II. was particularly fond of it, planted the avenues, made the canal, and the aviary, adjacent to the Bird-cage walk, which took its name

name from the cages which were hung in the trees. Charles, ſays Cibber, was often ſeen here, amidſt crowds of ſpectators, feeding his ducks, and playing with his dogs, and paſſing his idle moments in affability even to the meaneſt of his ſubjects, which made him to be adored by the common people; ſo faſcinating in the great are the habits of condeſcenſion!

It does not appear, however, that the palace was inhabited by any of our monarchs till after the fire at Whitehall. James I. preſented it to his accompliſhed ſon Henry, who reſided here till his lamented death, in 1612. Charles I. was brought here from Windſor, on January 19th, by the power of the army, which had determined on his death.

His ſon, the bigotted James, ſent to the Prince of Orange, when he had approached in force near to the capital, a moſt conſtrained invitation to take his lodgings at this palace. The prince accepted it; but at the ſame time hinted to the frightened prince, that he muſt leave Whitehall. It was cuſtomary to mount guard at both the palaces. The old hero, Lord Craven, was on duty at the time when the Dutch guards were marching through the park to relieve, by order of their maſter. From a point of honour, he had determined not to quit his ſtation, and was preparing to maintain his poſt; but, receiving the command of his ſovereign, he reluctantly withdrew his party, and marched away with ſullen dignity.

During the reign of King William, St. James's was fitted up for the reſidence of the princeſs, Anne (afterwards queen) and her ſpouſe, Prince George of Denmark. From that time to the

preſent it has been regularly the court of our monarchs.

Unattractive as the outſide of St. James's palace may look, it is ſaid to be the moſt commodious for regal parade of any in Europe; and we believe this to be a fact.

To the eaſt of St. James's palace, in the reign of Queen Anne, was built Marlborough-houſe, at the expence of the public. This national compliment coſt not leſs than forty thouſand pounds, while Blenheim coſt half a million.

To take a review of the ſpace between this palace and Charing-croſs, as it was about the year 1560, it will appear a tract of fields; there were no houſes, excepting three or four, on the eaſt ſide of the preſent Pall-mall.

By the year 1572, Cockſpur-ſtreet filled up the ſpace between thoſe houſes and Charing-croſs. Pall-mall was alſo laid out as a walk, or a place for the exerciſe of the Mall, a game long ſince diſuſed. The north ſide was alſo planted with a row of trees. On the other ſide was the wall of St. James's park. Charles II. removed it to its preſent place, planted the park, and made all thoſe improvements, which we now ſee. In his reign, the Hay-market, and Hedge-lane, had names; but they were literally lanes, bounded by hedges; and all beyond, to the north, eaſt, and weſt, was entirely country. All the ſpace occupied by the ſtreets radiating from the Seven Dials, was at that period open ground.

Leiceſter-fields was alſo unbuilt; but the houſe of that name is found in the ſame plan, and on the ſite of the preſent. It was founded by one of the Sydnies, earls of Leiceſter, and

was

was for a ſhort time the reſidence of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. the titular queen of Bohemia, who, on February 13th, 1661, here ended her unfortunate life. It has been tenanted for a great number of years. It was ſucceſſively the pouting-place of princes. The late king, when prince of Wales, after he had quarrelled with his father, lived here ſeveral years. His ſon Frederick followed his example, ſucceeded him in his houſe, and in it finiſhed his days. In this houſe Sir Aſhton Lever exhibited his magnificent Muſeum, now the property of Mr. Parkinſon.

At the upper end of the Hay-market, ſtood Piccadilla-hall, where Piccadillas or Turn-overs were ſold, which gave name to that vaſt ſtreet, called from that circumſtance, Piccadilly. This ſtreet was completed in 1642, as far as the preſent Berkeley-ſtreet. The firſt good houſe which was built in it was Burlington-houſe; the noble founder, father to the late Earl of Burlington, ſaid he placed it there "becauſe he was *certain* no one would build beyond him."

Golden-ſquare, of dirty acceſs, was built after the Revolution, or before 1700. In theſe fields had been the lazaretto, during the period of the dreadful plague of the year 1665. It was built by that true hero, Lord Craven, who ſtayed in London during the whole time; and braved the fury of the peſtilence, with the ſame coolneſs as he fought the battles of his beloved miſtreſs Elizabeth, titular queen of Bohemia.

Bond-ſtreet, in 1700, was built no father than the weſt end of Clifford-ſtreet. New Bond-

ſtreet

ſtreet was at that time an open field, called Conduit Mead.

George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, and its church, roſe about the ſame time. It is the laſt pariſh in this part of Weſtminſter, excepting the diſtant Mary-bonne. Every part beſides was open ground, covered with dunghills, and all ſorts of filth. May Fair was kept about the ſpot now covered with May Fair chapel, and ſeveral fine ſtreets. The fair was attended with ſuch diſorders, riots, thefts, and even murders, that, in 1708, it was prevented by the magiſtrates.

At the time of Sir Thomas Wiat's inſurrection, in February, 1554, part of the army marched, to make their attack on London, over this tract, then an open country as far as Charing-croſs. On the ſpot, called Hay-hill, near the preſent Berkley-ſquare, there was a ſkirmiſh, between a party of the inſurgents and another of the royal army, in which the former were repulſed. After the execution of Sir Thomas, his head was ſet up on a gallows, at that place, and his parboiled quarters in different parts of the neighbourhood of the capital.

In 1716, Hanover-ſquare, and Cavendiſh-ſquare, were unbuilt: but their names appear in the plans of London of 1720. Oxford-ſtreet, from Princes-ſtreet, eaſtward as far as High-ſtreet St. Giles's, was almoſt unbuilt on the north ſide. There was here and there a ragged houſe, the lurking place of cut-throats. Soho-ſquare was begun in the time of Charles II. The Duke of Monmouth lived in the centre houſe, facing the ſtatue. The ſquare originally was called, in honour of him, Monmouth-ſquare; and afterwards

changed

changed to that of King-ſquare. On his death, the admirers of that unfortunate man changed it to Soho, being the word of the day at the field of Sedgemoor. The name of the unfortunate duke is ſtill preſerved in Monmouth-ſtreet.

Fronting Piccadilly, ſtands Devonſhire-houſe; long after the year 1700 it was the laſt houſe in this ſtreet, at that time the portion of Piccadilly. The old houſe, which was built by the firſt duke, was burnt in the reign of George II. It was rebuilt by the third duke, after a deſign by Kent.

The houſe of the Earl of Sunderland, who, by his deſtructive advice, premeditatedly brought ruin on his unſuſpecting maſter James II. ſtood on or near the ſite of the preſent Melbourne-houſe.

Piccadilly finiſhes handſomely with the magnificent new houſe of Lord Bathurſt, at Hyde-park Corner. On the ſouth ſide is the Green-park, bounded by a wall.

In 1733, a little beyond the turnpike, aroſe that great charity, St. George's hoſpital, founded by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of Weſtminſter.

Hyde-park was, in the late century and part of the preſent, celebrated, by all our dramatical poets, for its large ſpace railed off in form of a circle, round which the Beau-monde drove in their carriages; and in their rotation exchanging as they paſſed ſmiles and nods, compliments, or ſmart repartees.

Tart-hall ſtood near the preſent Buckingham-gate; it was built in 1638, by Nicholas Stone, for Alathea, counteſs of Arundel, wife to Thomas, earl of Arundel. Here were kept the poor re-

mains of the Arundelian collection. They were buried during the madneſs of the popiſh plot. The mob would have miſtaken the ſtatues for popiſh ſaints. They were ſold in the year 1720; and the houſe ſoon after was pulled down.

Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington, one of the famous Cabal, had a houſe near the ſite of the preſent Buckingham-houſe, which went by his name. It was afterwards purchaſed by John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, who, after obtaining an additional grant of land from the crown, rebuilt it, in a magnificent manner, in 1703. He deſcribes it moſt minutely, as well as his manner of living there, in a letter to the Duke of Shrewſbury.

The Earl of Clarendon had a houſe facing the upper end of St. James's ſtreet, on the ſite of the preſent Grafton-ſtreet. It was built by himſelf, with the ſtones intended for the rebuilding of St. Paul's. He purchaſed the materials; but a nation, ſoured with an unſucceſsful war, with fire, and with peſtilence, imputed every thing as a crime to this great and envied character: his enemies called it Dunkirk-houſe; ſaying he built it with the money ariſing from the ſale of that town, which had juſt before been given up to the French by his maſter for a large ſum. It coſt fifty thouſand pounds, and three hundred men were employed in building it. It was purchaſed from his lordſhip by George Monk, duke of Albemarle, and afterwards by another nobleman, inferior indeed in abilities, but not inferior in virtues. In 1670, James, duke of Ormond, in his way to Clarendon-houſe, where his grace at that time lived, was dragged out of his coach

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by the infamous Blood, and his aſſociates, who intended to hang his grace at Tyburn, in revenge for juſtice done, under his adminiſtration in Ireland, on ſome of their companions This refinement in revenge ſaved the duke's life: he had leiſure to diſengage himſelf from the villain on horſeback, to whom he was tied; by which time he was diſcovered by his affrighted domeſtics, and reſcued from death. Blood was ſoon after taken in the attempt to ſteal the crown. The court had uſe for ſo complete a villain, and ſunk ſo low as to apply to his grace for pardon for the offence againſt him; the duke granted it with a generous indignation. Blood had a penſion of five hundred a year, and was conſtantly ſeen in the preſence-chamber.

We cannot omit the horrible aſſaſſination of Thomas Thynne, eſq. of Longleat, in 1681, by the inſtigation of Count Koningſmark, in revenge for his having married lady Elizabeth Ogle, the rich heireſs, on whom the count had a deſign. The three aſſaſſins were executed in Pall-mall on the bloody ſpot; but the court, in love with profligacy, contrived to ſave the principal. The gallant William, earl of Devonſhire, would have avenged the death of his friend: the count accepted the challenge; but his conſcience prevented him from meeting the earl. He afterwards met with a fate ſuited to his actions; he attempted an intrigue, in 1686, in Germany, with a lady of diſtinguiſhed rank; he was one night waylaid by order of the jealous huſband, was literally cut to pieces, and his remains flung into a privy, which was inſtantly bricked up.

The preſent church of St. James, was founded in the latter part of the reign of Charles II. and

conſecrated

conſecrated in the firſt of James II. and named in honour of both ſaint and monarch. The moſt remarkable thing in the church is the fine front of white marble, the work of Crinlin Gibbons. It is ſupported by the tree of life; the ſerpent is offering the fruit to our firſt parents, who ſtand beneath; on one ſide of the front is engraven the Baptiſt baptizing our Saviour: on another, St. Phillip baptizing the eunuch; and on the third, Noah's ark, with the dove bringing the olive-branch, the type of peace to mankind.

In the year 1353, that fine ſtreet, the Strand, was an open highway, with here and there a great man's houſe, having gardens to the water-ſide. Indeed there was no continued ſtreet here till the year 1533. St. Martin's ſtood literally in the fields. But about the year 1560 a ſtreet was formed, looſely built, for all the houſes on the ſouth ſide had great gardens to the river, were called by their owners names, and in after-times gave name to the ſeveral ſtreets that ſucceeded them, pointing down to the Thames; each of them had ſtairs for the conveniency of taking boat, of which many to this day bear the names of the houſes. The north ſide was a mere line of houſes from Charing-croſs to Temple-bar; all beyond was country. The gardens which occupied part of the ſite of Covent-garden were bounded by fields, and St. Giles's was a diſtant country village. Our capital found itſelf ſo ſecure in the glorious government of Elizabeth, that, by the year 1600, moſt conſiderable additions were made to the north of the long line of ſtreet juſt deſcribed. St. Martin's-lane was built on both ſides. St. Giles's church was ſtill inſulated: but Broad-ſtreet, and Holborn,

were

were completely formed into ſtreets with houſes, all the way to Snow-hill. Covent-garden and Lincoln's-inn-fields were built in an irregular manner. Drury-lane, Clare-ſtreet, and Long-acre, aroſe in the ſame period.

The preſent magnificent palace, Northumberland-houſe, ſtands on the ſite of the hoſpital of St. Mary Rounceval. Henry VIII. granted it to Sir Thomas Caverden. It was afterwards transferred to Henry Howard, earl of Northampton: who, in the time of James I. built here a houſe, and called it after his own name. He left it to his kinſman, the Earl of Suffolk, lord treaſurer; and, by the marriage of Algernoon Percy, earl of Northumberland, with Elizabeth daughter of Theophilus, earl of Suffolk, it paſſed into the houſe of the preſent noble owner. The greater part of the houſe was built by Bernard Janſen, an architect in the reign of James I. In this houſe is the noble picture of the Cornaro family, by Titian.

On the other ſide of the Strand, almoſt oppoſite to Hungerford-market, ſtands the church of St. Martin in the Fields, once a pariſh of vaſt extent; but much reduced at preſent by the robbing it of the tract now divided into the pariſhes of St. James, St. Anne, and St. Paul, Covent-garden. We cannot trace the time of its foundation. In the reign of Henry VIII. a ſmall church was built here at the king's expence, by reaſon of the poverty of the pariſhioners, who poſſibly were at that period very few. In 1607 it was enlarged, becauſe of the increaſe of buildings. In 1721 it was found neceſſary to take the whole down, and in five years from that time, this magnificent temple was complet-

ed at the expence of near thirty-ſeven thouſand pounds.

Heath, archbiſhop of York, about the year 1556, purchaſed a houſe a little beyond Huggerford-market, which had originally been the inn or lodgings of the biſhops of Norwich. Hence the name of York-buildings, which were erected on the ſite.

The gate to York-ſtairs is the work of Inigo Jones.

Durham-yard takes its name from a place built originally by the illuſtrious Thomas de Hatfield, elected biſhop of Durham in 1345; deſigned by him for the town reſidence of him and his ſucceſſors. It was called Durham-place. At this place in 1540, was held a moſt magnificent feaſt, given by the challengers of England, who had cauſed to be proclaimed, in France, Flanders, Scotland, and Spain, a great and triumphant juſting to be holden at Weſtminſter, for all comers that would undertake them. But both challengers and defendants were Engliſh. After the gallant ſports of each day, the challengers rode unto Durham-houſe, where they kept open houſehold and feaſted the king and queen (Anne of Cleves) with her ladies, and all the court.

In this and part of the following year, is moſt ſtrongly exemplified the unfeeling heart of this cruel prince. His ſudden tranſitions from nuptials, and joyous feſtivities, to the moſt tyrannical executions, often for offences of his own creation. In that ſmall ſpace of time, he married one queen, and put her away, becauſe he thought her a Flanders mare. He eſpouſed another, and put her and the confident to her incontinence to death. He cauſed to be executed a hopeful young

young peer, and three young gentlemen, for a common man-ſlaughter reſulting from a ſudden fray. He burnt numbers for denying the religion of Rome, and inflicted all the barbarous penalties of high treaſon on multitudes for denying a prerogative which he had wreſted from the pope, the head of that very worſhip which he ſupported with ſuch rigour.

In the reign of Edward VI. the mint was eſtabliſhed in this houſe, under the management of Sir William Sharrington, and the influence of the aſpiring Thomas Seymour, lord admiral. Here he propoſed to have money enough coined to accompliſh his deſigns on the throne. His practices were detected: and he ſuffered death. His tool was alſo condemned; but, ſacrificing his maſter to his own ſafety, received a pardon, and was again employed under the adminiſtration of John Dudley, earl of Northumberland. It afterwards became the reſidence of that ambitious man; and from hence he dragged the reluctant victim, his daughter-in-law, to the Tower, there to be inveſted with regal dignity. In eight ſhort months his ambition led the ſweet innocent to the nuptial bed, the throne and the ſcaffold.

Durham-yard is now filled with a moſt magnificent maſs of building, called the Adelphi, in honour of two brothers, Adams, its architects.

To the north of Durham-place fronting the ſtreet, ſtood the New Exchange, which was built under the auſpices of our monarch, in 1608. The king, queen, and royal family, honoured the opening with their preſence, and named it "Britaines Burſſe." It was built ſomewhat on the model of the Royal Exchange, with cellars

lars beneath, a walk above, and the rows of ſhops over that, filled chiefly with milliners, ſempſtreſſes, and the like. This was once a faſhionable place of reſort; but the exchange has long ſince given way to a row of good houſes, which form a part of the ſtreet. A little beyond was Ivy-bridge, which croſſed the Strand, and had beneath it a way leading to the Thames. This was the boundary between the liberties of the duchy of Lancaſter and thoſe of Weſtminſter.

Great part of the palace, called the Savoy, is little better than a military priſon. The palace of the potent Simon de Montford, earl of Leiceſter, ſtood on this place. Henry III. had granted to Peter of Savoy, uncle to his queen Eleanor, daughter of Berenger of Provence, all the houſes upon the Thames where this building now ſtands, to hold to him and his heirs, yielding yearly at the Exchequer three barbed arrows for all ſervices. This prince founded the Savoy, and beſtowed it on the fraternity of Montjoy. Queen Eleanor purchaſed it, and beſtowed it on her ſon Edmund, earl of Lancaſter. It was rebuilt in a moſt magnificent manner by his ſon Henry, and was made the place of confinement of John king of France, in 1356, after he was taken priſoner at the battle of Poitiers. In 1381 it was entirely deſtroyed by Wat Tyler, out of ſpleen to the great owner, John of Gaunt. Henry VII. began to rebuild it, with a deſign of forming it into an hoſpital for a hundred diſtreſſed people, and Henry VIII. completed the deſign. The revenues, at the ſuppreſſion by Edward VI. amounted to above five hundred pounds a year. Queen Mary reſtored it: and

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her maids of honour, with exemplary piety, furnished it with all necessaries. It was again suppressed by Queen Elizabeth: and, at present, part serves as lodgings for private people, for barracks, and a scandalous, infectious prison for the soldiery, and for transports.

Burleigh-house was said to have been a noble pile, built by that great statesman, the lord treasurer, Burleigh, who died here in 1598. It was built with brick, and adorned with four square turrets. Afterwards it was called Exeter-house, from the title of his son and successor. On its site was erected Exeter-exchange. It had been a very handsome pile, with an arcade in front, a gallery above, and shops in both. The plan did not succeed; for the New Exchange had the preference, and stole away both tenants and customers. A part of the old house is still to be seen.

On the south side of the Strand stood a number of buildings, which fell victims to sacrilege, in the reign of Edward VI. Every one of these was levelled to the ground by the protector Somerset, to make way for the magnificent palace which bears his name. The architect is supposed to have been one John of Padua, who had a salary in the preceding reign, under the title of devizor of his majesty's buildings, which was continued to him in the reign of the son. No atonement was made, no compensation to the owners. Part of the church of St. John of Jerusalem, and the tower, were blown up for the sake of the materials. The cloisters on the north side of St. Paul's underwent the same fate, together with the charnel-house and chapel: the tombs were destroyed, and the bones impiously

carried away and flung into Finſbury Fields. This was done in 1549, when the building was firſt begun: poſſibly the founder never enjoyed the uſe of this palace; for in 1552 he fell a juſt victim on the ſcaffold.

After his death his palace fell to the crown. Queen Elizabeth lived here at certain times, moſt probably at the expence of her kinſman, Lord Hunſdon, to whom ſhe had given the uſe. Anne of Denmark kept her court here: and Catharine, queen of Charles II. lived here for ſome time in the life of her unfaithful ſpouſe; and after his death, till ſhe retired into her native country.

The architecture of old Somerſet-houſe was the mixture of Grecian and Gothic, introduced into England in the reign preceding its erection. The back front, and the water-gate, were built from a deſign of Inigo Jones, after the year 1623. A chapel was begun by him in that year, and afterwards finiſhed.

The preſent magnificent building is after a deſign by Sir William Chambers: it is now made the ſtation of numbers of our public offices. The Navy Office, and indeed almoſt every one, excepting the Treaſury, the Secretary of State's, the Admiralty, the War, and the Exciſe Offices.

The Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquarians, hold their meetings here: and here alſo are annually exhibited the works of the Britiſh painters and ſculptors,

The terrace on the ſouth ſide is a walk bounded by the Thames, and unparalleled for grandeur and beauty of view.

Farther on ſtood Arundel palace, the ſeat of Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel. His relation, the Duke of Norfolk, had a houſe at a very ſmall diſtance from this. Both were pulled down in the laſt century, but their names are retained in the ſtreets which roſe on their ſites.

Oppoſite to Cheſter Inn, ſtood an acient croſs. According to the ſimplicity of the age, in the year 1294, and at other times, the judges ſat without the city, on this croſs, to adminiſter juſtice.

In the beginning of the preſent century, ſomewhat eaſt of the ſite of the croſs, was the rural appearance of a May-pole. In 1717 it fell to decay, and the remainder was begged by Sir Iſaac Newton, who cauſed it to be carried to Wanſted, in Eſſex, where it was erected in the park, and had the honour of raiſing the greateſt teleſcope then known. On its place roſe the firſt of the fifty new churches, which is known by the name of the New Church in the Strand. The firſt ſtone was laid in 1714. The architect was Gibbs.

In Drury-lane, which points towards the church, ſtood Drury-houſe, the habitation of the great family of the Druries, and built by Sir William Drury, knight of the garter, a moſt able commander in the Iriſh wars; who unfortunately fell in a duel with Sir John Boroughs, in a fooliſh quarrel about precedency. During the time of the fatal diſcontents of the favourite Eſſex, it was the place where his imprudent adviſers reſolved on ſuch counſels as terminated in the deſtruction of himſelf and his adherents.

In the next century we find the heroic William, lord Craven, afterwards earl Craven, poſſeſſed of this houſe: he rebuilt it in the form we

now

now ſee, a large brick pile, now concealed by other buildings. It is at preſent a public-houſe, called the Queen of Bohemia's Head, his admired miſtreſs, whoſe battles he fought, animated by love and duty.

The theatre royal in this ſtreet, originated on the Reſtoration. The king made a grant of a patent for acting in what was then called the Cock-pit, and the Phœnix. The preſent theatre is extremely magnificent.

In this neighbourhood, towards the Temple, are ſeveral little ſeminaries of law, or inns of Chancery, belonging to the Inner and Middle Temple.

Between Clement's-inn and the Strand, is the church of St. Clement Danes, called ſo, either from being the place of interment of Harold the Barefooted, or of the maſſacre of certain Danes, who had taken refuge there: it was one of the churches built on this tract before the conqueſt. The preſent pile was erected in 1640.

Exeter-houſe, originally the town reſidence of the biſhops of Exeter, was ſeized by Lord Paget, and from thence called Paget-houſe. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was poſſeſſed by the great Earl of Leiceſter. The earl left it by will to his ſon-in-law, Robert, earl of Eſſex, the unfortunate, imprudent, favourite of Elizabeth, and it was called after his name. This was the ſcene of his frantic actions; from hence he ſallied on the vain hope of exciting the city to arm in his behalf againſt its ſovereign; to this place he forced his way back, and after a ſhort ſiege ſubmitted, and ſoon afterwards received his due puniſhment, reluctantly inflicted by his miſtreſs, heſitating between fear and unſeaſonable love.

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The memory of theſe tranſactions is ſtill retained in the name of Eſſex-ſtreet, and Eſſex-ſtairs, and Devereux-court.

The Strand was divided, in 1670, from Fleet-ſtreet, by the gate, called Temple-bar; before the great fire, by nothing but poſts, rails, and chains. This is the only remaining gate in London; and its demolition has long been projected, though ſtill delayed, to complete ſome captal improvements in this quarter. On this gate have been the ſad exhibition of the heads of ſuch unhappy men, who attempted the ſubverſion of the government of their country.

The laſt (and may they be the laſt!) were of thoſe who fell victims, in 1746, to principles fortunately extinct with the family from which they originated. This gate is the weſtern limit of Farringdon Ward Without, or the weſtern extremity of the city of London. On the right hand are the entrances into the Temple, one of our celebrated ſeats of law, which took its name from that gallant religious military order, the Knights Templars. They were originally cruſaders, who happening to be quartered in places adjacent to the holy temple in Jeruſalem, in 1118, conſecrated themſelves to the ſervice of religion, by deeds of arms. Hugo de Paganis, Geoffry of St. Omers, and ſeven others, began the order, by binding themſelves, after the manner of the regular canons of St. Auguſtines, to chaſtity and obedience, and profeſſing to protect the pilgrims to the Holy Land from all wrong and robbery on the road. At firſt they ſubſiſted on alms, and had only one horſe between two of them: a rule was appointed for them, and they wore a white habit, afterwards diſtinguiſhed

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by a red croſs on their left ſhoulder. By their devotion, and the fame of their gallant actions, they became very popular in all parts of Europe; and ſo enriched by the favour of princes, and other great men, that, at the time of their diſſolution, the order was found poſſeſſed of ſixteen thouſand manors. It became at laſt ſo infected with pride, and luxury, as to excite general hatred: a perſecution, founded on moſt unjuſt and fictitious accuſations, was formed againſt them in France, under Philip le Bel. Their riches ſeem to have been their chief crime: numbers of innocent and heroic knights ſuffered in the flames, with the piety and conſtancy of martyrs; ſome of them, at the ſtake, ſummoned their chief enemies, Clement V. and Philip, to appear in a certain time at the divine tribunal: both of thoſe princes died about the time preſcribed, which, in an age of ſuperſtition, proved the validity. This potent order came into England in the reign of King Stephen, and had their firſt houſe in Holborn, which was called the Old Temple. They founded the New Temple in 1185, where they continued till the ſuppreſſion of the order in 1310, when they were condemned to perpetual penance, and diſperſed into ſeveral monaſteries. Edward II. granted this houſe, and all their other poſſeſſions in London, to Thomas, earl of Lancaſter; and, after his rebellion and forfeiture, to Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke; on his death they reverted to the crown, and were given to the knights hoſpitallers, of the order of St John of Jeruſalem, a few years after they had ſo valiantly driven the Turks out of the iſle of Rhodes. Theſe knights again granted the Temple to the ſtudents of the common law, in

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the reign of Edward III. to whoſe uſe it has been ever ſince applied.

The church was founded by the templars in the reign of Henry II. upon the model of that of the holy ſepulchre, and was conſecrated in 1185, by Heraclius, patriarch of Jeruſalem.

Near Temple-bar is the Devil Tavern, ſo called from its ſign of St. Dunſtan ſeizing the evil ſpirit by the noſe with a pair of hot tongs. Ben Jonſon has immortalized it by his Leges Conviviales, which he wrote for the regulation of a club of wits, held here in a room he dedicated to Apollo; over the chimney-piece of which they are preſerved. The tavern was, in his days, kept by Simon Wadloe; whom, in a copy of verſes over the door of the Apollo, he dignified with the title of King of Skinkers.

Oppoſite to this noted houſe is Chancery-lane, the moſt ancient of any to the weſt. It was built in the time of Henry III. and then called New-lane: which was afterwards changed into its preſent name, on account of its vicinity to the courts.

Serjeants-inn is the firſt which opens into the lane: it takes its name from having been in old times the reſidence or lodgings of the ſerjeants at law, as early at leaſt as the time of Henry VI.

Cliffords-inn is the next, ſo named from its having been the town reſidence of Robert de Clifford, anceſtor to the earls of Cumberland. It was granted to him by Edward II.; and his widow demiſed it to the ſtudents of the law, in the next reign, for the yearly rent of ten pounds!

Farther up is the Rolls. The houſe was founded by Henry III. for converted Jews, who there lived under a learned chriſtian, appointed

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to inſtruct and govern them. In 1279, Edward I. cauſed about two hundred and eighty Jews, of both ſexes, to be hanged for clipping. He beſtowed one half of their effects on the firſt preachers, who undertook the trouble of converting the unbelieving race; and the other half for the ſupport of the converts: the houſe was called Domus Converſorum. In 1377, it was firſt applied to its preſent uſe: and the maſter was called Cuſtos Rotulorum: the firſt was William Burſtal, clerk. The maſters were ſelected out of the church, and often king's chaplains, till the year 1534, when Thomas Cromwel, afterwards earl of Eſſex, was appointed. It is an office of high rank, and follows that of chief juſtice of the king's bench. The maſter has his chaplain, and his preacher.

The gate to Lincoln's-inn is of brick, but no ſmall ornament to the ſtreet. It was built by Sir Thomas Lovel, once a member of this inn, and afterwards treaſurer of the houſehold to Henry VII. The other parts were rebuilt at different times, but much about the ſame period.

The chapel was deſigned by Inigo Jones; it is built upon maſſy pillars, and affords, under its ſhelter, an excellent walk. The glaſs-ſtained windows, by Hall, are juſtly admired. The lord chancellor holds his ſittings in the great hall.

Lincoln's-inn-fields would have been one of our moſt beautiful ſquares, had it been built on a regular plan. The diſpoſition of it was, in 1618, committed to the care of the lord chancellor, the earls of Worceſter, Pembroke, Arundel, and others. Inigo Jones drew the ground-plot, and gave it the exact dimenſions of the baſe of one of the pyramids of Egypt. In the ſide

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called Portugal-row, is Lindeſey-houſe, once the ſeat of the earls of Lindeſey, and of their deſcendants, the dukes of Ancaſter; built after a beautiful deſign of that great architect. Here alſo was, in the time of King William, a play-houſe, erected within the walls of the Tennis-court, under the royal patronage. In this theatre Betterton, and his troop of actors, excited the admiration of the public.

But on another ſtage, of a different nature, was performed the ſad tragedy of the death of the virtuous Lord Ruſſel, who loſt his head in the middle of the ſquare, on July 21ſt, 1683. Party writers aſſert that he was brought here in preference to any other ſpot, in order to mortify the citizens with the ſight.

In the ſame ſquare, at the corner of Queen-ſtreet, ſtands a houſe inhabited by the well-known miniſter, the late Duke of Newcaſtle. It was built about the year 1686, by the Marquis of Powis, and called Powis-houſe, and afterwards ſold to the late noble owner.

In the laſt century, Queen-ſtreet was the reſidence of many of our people of rank.

On the back part of Portugal-row, is Clare-market; cloſe to which, the ſecond John, earl of Clare, had a palace of his own building, in which he lived about the year 1657, in a moſt princely manner.

Long-acre was built on a piece of ground, once belonging to Weſtminſter-abbey, called the ſeven acres, and which, in 1552, were granted to John, earl of Bedford.

St. Giles's church, and a few houſes to the weſt of it, in the year 1600, were barely ſeparated from Broad-ſtreet. The church is ſuppoſed

to have belonged to an hoſpital for lepers, founded about the year 1117, by Matilda, queen to Henry I. On the door to the church-yard is a curious piece of ſculpture, repreſenting the Laſt Day, containing an amazing number of figures, ſet up about the year 1686.

Here was executed, in the moſt barbarous manner, the famous Sir John Oldcaſtle, baron Cobham. His crime was that of adopting the tenets of Wycliffe. He ſuffered death on this ſpot; was hung on a gallows, by a chain faſtened round his body, and, thus ſuſpended, burnt alive. He died, not with the calm conſtancy of a martyr, but with the wildeſt effuſions of enthuſiaſtic ravings.

This church was rebuilt in 1625. The firſt ſtone was laid in 1730; it was finiſhed in 1734, at the expence of ten thouſand pounds.

In the church-yard is a great ſquare pit, with many rows of coffins piled one upon the other, all expoſed to ſight and ſmell; the latter of which is highly offenſive to the feelings, as well as dangerous to the health.

Tyburn, where criminals uſed to ſuffer, in the time of Edward III. when the gentle Mortimer finiſhed his days here, was called the Elms; but the original as well as the preſent name was Tybourne, from Bourne, the Saxon word for a brook, which gave name to a manor before the conqueſt. Here was alſo a village and church, denominated St. John the Evangeliſt, which fell to decay, and was ſucceeded by that of Marybourne, corrupted into Mary-la-bonne. About the year 1238, this brook furniſhed nine conduits for ſupplying the city with water: but the introduction of the New River ſuperſeded the uſe

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of them. Here the lord mayor had a banquetting-houſe, to which his lordſhip and brethren were wont to repair on horſeback, attended by their ladies in waggons: and, after viewing the conduits, they returned to the city, where they were magnificently entertained by the lord mayor.

In 1626, Queen Henrietta Maria was compelled by her prieſts to take a walk, by way of penance, to Tyburn. What her offence was we are not told; but Charles was ſo diſguſted at this inſolence, that he ſoon after ſent them, and all her majeſty's French ſervants, out of the kingdom.

From Tyburn we naturally enter Oxford-ſtreet, as handſome a one as any in Europe, and probably the longeſt. After paſſing through Broad-ſtreet, and getting into Holborn, is Bloomſbury, the ancient manor of Lomeſbury, in which our kings in early times had their ſtables: all the ſpace is at preſent covered with handſome ſtreets, and a fine ſquare. This was at firſt called Southampton-ſquare; and the great houſe which forms one ſide, built after the deſign of Inigo Jones, Southampton (now Bedford) houſe. From hence the amiable relict of William, lord Ruſſel, dates her letters.

Montague-houſe (now the Britiſh Muſeum, and a national honour,) was built on a French plan, by the firſt duke of Montague, who had been ambaſſador in France. The ſtaircaſe and ceilings were painted by Rouſſeau and La Foſſe: the apotheoſis of Iris, and the aſſembly of the gods are by the laſt. His grace's ſecond wife was the mad Ducheſs of Albemarle, widow to Chriſtopher, ſecond duke of that title. She married

ried her ſecond huſband, as emperor of China, which gave occaſion to a ſcene in Sir Courtley Nice. She was kept in the ground apartment during his grace's life, and was ſerved on the knee to the day of her death, which happened in 1731, at Newcaſtle-houſe, at Clerkenwell.

To the eaſt of Bloomſbury-ſquare, in Great Ormond-ſtreet, ſtood within theſe few years, Powis-houſe, originally built by the Marquis of Powis, in the laſt century. When it was occupied by the Duc d'Aumont, ambaſſador from Louis XIV. in 1712, it was burnt down, and rebuilt at the expence of that magnificent monarch. This houſe was pulled down, and the ground granted on building leaſes.

Red-Lion-ſquare, which lies to the ſouth of this houſe, has nothing remarkable, ſave a clumſy obeliſk, with a Latin inſcription.

Not far from Holborn, is the church of St. George, in Bloomſbury, which, with its magnificent porch, ſupported by pillars of the Corinthian order, placed before a plain body, and its wondrous ſteeple, may be ſtiled a maſterpiece of abſurdity. On the tower is a pyramid, at each corner of which are the ſupporters of England, a lion and an unicorn alternate, the firſt with his heels upward, and the pyramid finiſhes with the ſtatue of George I. Nicholas Hawſmoor was the architect.

The ancient ſeminary of the law, Gray's-inn, which ſtands on the north ſide of Holborn, was originally the reſidence of the lord Grays, from the year 1315, when John, the ſon of Reginold de Grey, reſided here, till the latter end of the reign of Henry VII. when it was ſold, by Edmund, lord Grey, of Wilton, to Hugh Dennys, eſq.

esq. and in eight years afterwards it was disposed of to the prior and convent of Shene, who again disposed of it to the students of the law. Not but that they were seated here much earlier, it appearing that they had leased a residence here from the lord Grays, as early as the reign of Edward III. It is a very extensive building, and has large gardens belonging to it.

A little beyond Chancery-lane, is Southampton-buildings, built on the site of Southampton-house, the mansion of the Wriothesleys, earls of Southampton. The king's head tavern, facing Holborn, is the only part which now remains. When Lord Russel passed by this house, in the way to excution, he felt a momentary bitterness of death, in recollecting the happy moments of the place. He looked towards Southampton-house; the tear started into his eye, but he instantly wiped it away.

Not far from hence, on the north side, in the street called Brook-street, was Brook-house, the residence of Sir Fulke Greville, lord Brooke, the nobleman, whose chief ambition was, to be thought, as he caused to be expressed on his tomb at Warwick, the friend of Sir Philip Sydney.

In this neighbourhood, on each side of Holborn, is a tremendous array of inns of courts. Next to Brook street is Furnival's-inn, in old times the town abode of the lord Furnivals, extinct in the male line in the 6th of Richard II. Thavies-inn is another, old as the time of Edward III. It took its name from John Tavye; who who directed, that, after the decease of his wife Alice, his estates, and the *Hospicium in quo apprentici ad legem habitare solebant*, should be sold, in order to maintain a chaplain, who was to pray

for his ſoul, and that of his ſpouſe. The original uſe of this inn continues to this day.

A third is Staples-inn, ſo called from its being a ſtaple in which the wool merchants were uſed to aſſemble: but it had given place to ſtudents in law, poſſibly before the reign of Henry V. And a fourth is Barnard's inn, originally Mackworth's-inn. As to Scroop's-inn, it was an inn for ſerjeants at the law, in the time of Richard II.; it took its name from having once been the town houſe of one of the lord Scroops, of Bolton. It is now an extinct vulcano, and the crater uſed as a quiet court, bearing its ancient name.

Hatton-ſtreet, the late Hatton-garden, ſucceeded to the town-houſe and gardens of the lord Hattons, founded by Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, lord keeper in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He firſt attracted the royal notice by his fine perſon, and fine dancing; but his intellectual accompliſhments were not ſuperficial. The place he built his houſe on, was the orchard and garden belonging to Ely-houſe.

Adjacent ſtood, in Mr. Pennant's memory, Ely-houſe, the reſidence of the biſhops of Ely. John de Kirkby, who died biſhop of Ely, in 1290, laid the foundation of this palace, by bequeathing ſeveral meſſuages in this place: others were purchaſed by his ſucceſſor William de Luda; at length the whole, conſiſting of twenty, ſome ſay forty, acres, was incloſed in a wall.

The ſeveral buildings belonging to this palace falling into ruin, it was thought proper to enable, by act of parliament, in 1772, the biſhop to alienate the whole. It was accordingly ſold to the crown, for the ſum of ſix thouſand five hundred pounds,

pounds, together with an annuity of two hundred pounds a year, to be payed to the biſhop and his ſucceſſors for ever. Out of the firſt, five thouſand ſix hundred were applied towards the purchaſe of Albemarle-houſe, in Dover-ſtreet, with other meſſuages and gardens. The remainder, together with three thouſand pounds paid as dilapidations by the executors of Biſhop Mawſon, was applied towards building the handſome houſe, now occupied, in Dover-ſtreet, by the preſent prelate. This was named Ely-houſe, and is ſettled on the biſhops of Ely for ever.

From hence is a ſteep deſcent down Holborn-hill. On the ſouth-ſide is St. Andrew's church, of conſiderable antiquity, but rebuilt in the laſt century in a plain neat manner.

The well-known party tool, Dr. Sacheverel, was a rector of this church. He had the chance of meeting in this pariſh a perſon as turbulent as himſelf, the noted Mr. Whiſton: that ſingular character took it in his head to diſturb the doctor while he was in his pulpit, venting ſome doctrine contrary to the opinion of that heterodox man. The doctor, in great wrath, deſcended from on high, and fairly turned wicked Will. Whiſton into the ſtreet.

In aſcending to Weſt Smithfield, Cock-lane is left to the right, a ridiculous ſcene of impoſture, in the affair of the Cock-lane ghoſt, which was to detect the murderer of the body it lately inhabited, by its appearance in the vault of St. John's church, Clerkenwell. The credulity of the Engliſh nation was moſt fully diſplayed, by the great concourſe of people of all ranks, to hear the converſation held by one of the cheats with the ghoſt.

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It ended in full detection and exemplary puniſhment of the ſeveral perſons concerned.

Smithfield is celebrated on ſeveral accounts: at preſent, and long ſince, for being the great market for cattle of all kinds. For being the place where Bartholomew-fair was kept; which was granted, during three days annually, by Henry II. to the neighbouring priory. It was long a ſeaſon of great feſtivity; theatrical performances by the better actors were exhibited here, and it was frequented by a great deal of good company; but, becoming the reſort of the debauched of all denominations, certain regulations took place, which, in later days, have ſpoiled the mirth, but in ſome ſort produced the deſired decency.

Smithfield was the field of gallant tilts and tournaments for a long ſeries of reigns, and alſo the ſpot on which accuſations were decided by duel, derived from the Kamp-fight ordeal of the Saxons. Here, in 1734, the doting hero, Edward III. in his ſixty-ſecond year, infatuated by the charms of Alice Pierce, placed her by his ſide in a magnificent car, and, ſtyling her the Lady of the Sun, conducted her to the liſts, followed by a train of knights, each leading by the bridle a beautiful palfrey, mounted by a gay damſel; and for ſeven days together exhibited the moſt ſplendid juſts, [illegible] indulgence of his diſgraceful paſſion.

In Smithfield was alſo held our Autos de Fee; but, to the credit of our Engliſh monarchs, none were ever known to attend the ceremony. Even Philip II. of Spain never honoured any, of the many which were celebrated by permiſſion of his

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gentle queen, with his preſence, notwithſtanding he could behold the roaſting of his own ſubjects with infinite ſelf-applauſe, and *ſang-froid*. The ſtone marks the ſpot, in this area, on which thoſe cruel exhibitions were executed.

The laſt perſon who ſuffered at the ſtake in England was Bartholomew Legatt, who was burnt here in 1611, as a blaſphemous heretic, according to the ſentence pronounced by John King, biſhop of London. The biſhop conſigned him to the ſecular arm of our monarch James, who took care to give to the ſentence full effect. In Smithfield, the arch rebel, Wat Tyler, met with, in 1381, the reward of his treaſon and inſolence. The youthful king, no longer able to bear his brutality, ordered him to be arreſted; when the gallant Walworth, lord mayor of London, ſtruck him off his horſe, and the attendants of the monarch quickly put him to death.

We now reach a great extent of holy ground, conſecrated for the purpoſes of monaſtic life, or for the humane purpoſe of affording relief to our diſtreſſed brethren, in their paſſage through this world. The church of St. Bartholomew the Greater is a ſmall diſtance from Smithfield; it is only the choir of the ancient building, and the centre on which ſtood the great tower. In the choir are the remains of the old architecture; maſſy columns, and round arches: part of the cloiſters are ſtill preſerved in a neighbouring ſtable, and conſiſts of eight arches. Adjacent is part of the ſouth tranſept, now converted into a ſmall burying ground. This was a conventual church, belonging to a priory of Black Canons, founded in 1102, by one Rahere, minſtrel or jeſter to Henry I. who, quitting his profligate life, became

became the firſt prior of his own foundation. Rahere has here a handſome monument, beneath an arch divided by elegant tabernacle-work. At the diſſolution its revenues, according to Dugdale, were 653l. 15s. It was granted by Henry to Sir Richard Rich. Queen Mary repeopled it with Black, or preaching Friars; but, on the acceſſion of Elizabeth, they were turned out. Rich, who was made lord chancellor in the reign of Edward VI. made it his place of reſidence; as did Sir Walter Mildmay, chancellor of the exchequer to Queen Elizabeth.

St. Bartholomew's hoſpital will ever be a monument of the piety of Rahere; for from him it took its origin. On a waſte ſpot, he obtained a grant of a piece of ground from his maſter, and built on it an hoſpital for a maſter, brethren, and ſiſters; and for the entertainment of poor diſeaſed people, till they got well; of diſtreſſed women big with child, till they were delivered, and were able to go abroad; and for the ſupport of all ſuch children whoſe mothers died in the houſe, till they attained the age of ſeven years. It was given to the neighbouring priory, who had the care of it. Its revenues at the diſſolution were 305l. The good works of Rahere live to this day. The foundation was continued through every reign. The preſent handſome building, which ſurrounds a ſquare, was begun in 1729.

The great ſtaircaſe is admirably painted by Hogarth, at his own expence. The ſubjects are, the good Samaritan, and the pool of Betheſda. In another part is Rahere laying the foundation ſtone; a ſick man carried on a bier attended by monks. The hall is at the head of the ſtaircaſe, a very large room, ornamented with a full length of Henry VIII. who had good reaſon to be complimented,

plimented, as he preſented this houſe to the citizens. Dr. Ratcliff is alſo here at full length. He left five hundred a year to this hoſpital, for the improvement of the diet; and one hundred a year for buying of linen. In the windows is painted Henry VIII. delivering the charter to the lord mayor; by him is Prince Arthur, and two noblemen with white rods.

At no great diſtance from this hoſpital, ſtands that of Chriſt-church; a royal foundation for orphans and poor children, who are taken care of and apprenticed, at different ages, to proper trades. It was originally the houſe of the Grey Friars, or Mendicants, of the order of St. Francis, founded by John Ewin, mercer, about the year 1225. The church was reckoned one of the moſt ſuperb of the conventual: and roſe by the contributions of the opulent devout. No order of monks ſeems to have the powers of perſuaſion equal to thoſe poor friars. They raiſed vaſt ſums for their buildings among the rich: and few of their admirers, when they came to die, who did not conſole themſelves with the thoughts of lying within their expiating walls; and if they were particularly wicked, thought themſelves ſecure againſt the aſſault of the devil, if their corpſe was wrapped in the habit and cowl of a friar. Multitudes therefore of all ranks were crowded in this holy ground.

On the diſſolution, this fine church, after being ſpoiled of its ornaments for the king's uſe, was made a ſtorehouſe for French prizes, and the monuments either ſold or mutilated. Henry, juſt before his death, touched with remorſe, granted the convent and church to the city, and cauſed the church to be opened for divine ſer-

vice. It was burnt in 1666, and rebuilt by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, at a ſmall diſtance from its former ſite.

The buildings belonging to the friars were by Edward VI. applied to this uſeful charity: that amiable young prince had not any reaſon to be ſtimulated to good actions; but it is certain that, after a ſermon of exhortation, preached before him by Ridley, biſhop of London, he founded three great hoſpitals in this city, judiciouſly adapted to the neceſſities of the poor, divided into three claſſes: the hoſpital of St. Thomas, Southwark, for the ſick or wounded poor; this for the orphan; and that of Bridewell for the thriftleſs. Charles II. founded alſo here a mathematical ſchool, for the inſtruction of forty boys, and training them up for the ſea. Many able mathematicians and ſeamen have ſprung from this inſtitution. The governors have a ſeminary to this hoſpital at Hertford. At London and at Hertford are nine hundred and eighty-two children.

Part of the old buildings and cloiſter are yet remaining; but the greater part was rebuilt in the laſt century, under the direction of Sir Chriſtopher Wren. The writing-ſchool was founded in 1694, by Sir John Moor, alderman, who is honoured with a ſtatue in front of the building.

In the great hall is a fine picture of Charles II. in his robes, with a great, flowing, black wig. At a diſtance is a ſea view, with ſhipping; and about him a globe, ſphere, teleſcope, &c. It was painted by Lely, in 1662. Here is a very long picture of King James II. amidſt his courtiers, receiving the preſident of this hoſpital, ſeveral of the

the governors, and numbers of the children, all kneeling: one of the governors with a grey head, and ſome of the heads of the children, are admirably painted. Chancellor Jefferies is ſtanding by the king. This was painted by Verrio, who has placed himſelf in the piece, in a long wig.

The founder is repreſented in another picture ſitting, and giving the charter to the governors, who are in their red gowns kneeling; the boys and girls are ranged in two rows; a biſhop, poſſibly Ridley, is in the piece.

In the court-room is a three-quarters length of Edward, a moſt beautiful portrait, indiſputably by the hand of Holbein. The figure is moſt richly dreſſed, with one of his hands upon a dagger.

In this room alſo are the portaits of two perſons of uncommon merit. The firſt is of Sir Wolſtan Dixie, lord mayor in 1585. He is repreſented in a red gown furred, a rich chain, and with a rough beard. The date on his portrait is 1593.

The ſecond is dame Mary Ramſay, wife of Sir Thomas Ramſay, lord mayor in 1577; ſhe greatly ſurpaſſed Sir Wolſtan, in her charitable deeds.

The Charter-houſe is the next object of attention. This had been a houſe of Carthuſians, (from which the name is corrupted) founded by Sir Walter de Manni, a moſt ſucceſsful commander in the French wars, under Edward III. He had purchaſed, in the year 1349, a piece of ground, conſiſting of thirteen acres, for the purpoſe of interring the dead, at a time in which a dreadful peſtilence raged. Not fewer than fifty thouſand people were burried in it, during the time of this dreadful calamity; which ſhows

how very populous London muſt have been at that period. In the preceding year, Ralph Stratford, biſhop of London, had bought another piece of land, adjoining to this, which he incloſed with a brick wall, built on it a chapel, and applied to the ſame uſe, under the name of Pardon Church-yard. Here alſo were buried ſuicides, and ſuch as had been executed.

Sir Walter firſt intended to found here a college for a warden, dean, and twelve ſecular prieſts; changing his deſign, he, in conjunction with Northburgh, biſhop of London, founded a priory for twenty-four monks, of the rigid order of Carthuſians, which was finiſhed in 1370. The laſt prior but one, John Howghton, ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy in 1534; yet, was executed ſoon after, for his oppoſition to the royal will. Three years after that there was a ſecond ſubſcription, in which William Trafford, the laſt prior, and two and twenty of his houſe, ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy. At the diſſolution its revenues were reckoned, accorded to Dugdale, at 642l. a year. It was firſt granted, in 1542, to John Bridges and Thomas Hall, for their joint lives; and in April 1555, to Sir Edward North, who ſold it to Thomas, duke of Norfolk, for twenty-five hundred pounds; and his ſon, the Earl of Suffolk, the rapacious treaſurer, alienated it to Thomas Sutton, eſq. for thirteen thouſand pounds.

In the time of James I. that gentleman converted it into a moſt magnificent hoſpital, conſiſting of a maſter, a preacher, a head ſchoolmaſter, and ſecond maſter, with forty-four boys, eighty decayed gentlemen, who had been ſoldiers or merchants, beſides phyſician, ſurgeons, regiſter,

and

and other officers and ſervants of the houſe. Each decayed gentleman has fourteen pounds a year, a gown, meat, fire, and lodgings; and one of them may, if he chuſes, attend the manciple to market, to ſee that he buys good proviſions.

There is ſcarcely any veſtige of the conventual building, which is ſaid to have ſtood in the preſent garden. The preſent extenſive houſe was the work of the Duke of Norfolk. It was inhabited by the noble purchaſer: the laſt time, it was made his eaſy priſon; for, having been committed to the Tower in 1569, he was permitted to return to his own houſe, under the cuſtody of Sir Henry Nevil, the plague at that time raging within the Tower liberties. But ſoon relapſing into his romantic deſign of a marriage with the unhappy Mary Stuart, he was here ſeized, and conveyed to his former place of confinement. In the great hall are the Howard arms, and the date 1571; the very year of his final impriſonment.

In one of the great apartments is a very good half length of Mr. Sutton, in a black gown furred, and with a white beard.

Immediately beyond the Charter-houſe, ſtood the priory of St. John of Jeruſalem, of the warlike order of the knights hoſpitalers.

Jordan Briſet, and Muriel his wife, perſons of rank, founded this houſe in the year 1100, and it received conſecration from Heraclius, patriarch of Jeruſalem. This order at firſt ſtyled itſelf ſervant to the poor ſervants of the hoſpital at Jeruſalem; but their vaſt endowments infected them with an uncommon degree of pride. The whole order had, in different parts of Chriſtendom, nineteen thouſand manors. In 1323. the

revenues

revenues of the Engliſh knights templars were beſtowed on them. This gave them ſuch importance, that the prior was ranked as firſt Baron of England, and lived in the higheſt ſtate. Their luxury gave offence to the rebels of Kent and Eſſex, in 1381. Theſe levellers burnt their houſe to the ground; but it ſoon roſe with double ſplendor. The revenue, at the time of the diſſolution, according to Dugdale, was 2385l. 12s. 8d.

Cloſe to Clerkenwell-green ſtands Albemarle, or Newcaſtle-houſe; the property and reſidence of the mad ducheſs, and widow of the ſecond Duke of Albemarle, and laſt ſurviving daughter and coheireſs of Cavendiſh, duke of Newcaſtle, who died here in 1734. The houſe is entire, and at preſent occupied by a cabinet-maker. In the garden is the entire ſide of the cloiſter of an ancient nunnery, of the order of St. Benedict, and part of the wall, and a door belonging to the nuns hall.

Oppoſite to this houſe is another, very large, aſcended to by a long flight of ſteps. It is now divided into three houſes. It is called Oliver Cromwell's: and tradition ſays, it was his place of conference with Ireton, Bradſhaw, and others.

In the fields, at a ſmall diſtance from Clerkenwell, is the New River Head, the great repoſitory which ſupplies the largeſt portion of our capital with water. To give a greater extent of ſervice, of late years another reſervoir has been made on the heights, at a little diſtance to the north of the former. This is ſupplied with water from the firſt by means of an engine, which is worked by horſes, forcing the water up the aſcent; from hence it ſtreams down to places

which

which the other had not the power of benefiting. Theſe reſervoirs may be called the *Heart* of the work. The element, eſſentially uſeful as the vital fluid, at firſt ruſhes through veins of vaſt diameter; divides into leſſer; and again into thouſands of ramifications, which ſupport the life of this moſt populous city.

This national work originated with Sir Hugh Middleton, of Denbigh; who, on September 20th, 1608, began, and on September 29th, 1613, completed it. He brought the water from Amwell, in Hertfordſhire, a diſtance of twenty, but, from the neceſſity of making a detour to avoid hills and valleys, it was increaſed to thirty-eight miles three-quarters and ſixteen poles. Yet it was impoſſible to eſcape difficulties. His daring ſpirit penetrated the hills in ſeveral places; and carried the river over two valleys. Over one it extended ſix hundred and ſixty feet in length, and thirty in height: and over another, four hundred and ſixty-two feet in length. The original ſource of this river was, by the vaſt increaſe of London, found inadequte to its wants. The New River company found it neceſſary to have recourſe to another ſupply. They applied to parliament for powers to obtain it from the river Lea, the property of the city. London oppoſed the benefit intended its inhabitants; but in vain—parliament wiſely determined againſt their objections: ſo the bleſſing was forced upon them! and the river Lea ſupplies the greater part of the wants of the city. Sir Hugh Middleton was ruined by the execution of his project. So little was the benefit underſtood, that, for above thirty years, the ſeventy-two ſhares, it was divided into, ſhared only five pounds apiece.

Each of theſe ſhares was ſold originally for a hundred pounds. Of late, however, a ſingle ſhare has ſold for more than 15,000l. and their value is increaſing; becauſe the profits increaſe, on which their dividends are grounded. Half of the ſeventy-two ſhares are called king's ſhares, and are in leſs eſtimation than the others, becauſe ſubject to a grant of five hundred pounds a year, made ſo long ago as the reign of James I. when the water was firſt brought to London, or ſoon after.

But to return from this digreſſion to Fleet-ſtreet. Juſt beyond the entrance into Chancery-lane, is St. Dunſtan's church. The ſaint to whom it was dedicated was a perſon of great ingenuity; and excelled in painting, engraving, and muſic. From the following lines it appears that he was the inventor of the Æolian harp:

St. Dunſtan's harp faſt by the wall,
Upon a pin did hang a,
The harp itſelf, with ly and all,
Untouch'd by hand did twang a.

For this he was repreſented to King Athelſtan as a conjuror. He was an excellent workman in braſs and iron. It was when thus employed at his forge, that he ſeized the devil by the noſe with the red-hot tongs, till he roared again. The demon had viſited him in a female form, and ſuffered for intruding on this woman-hating ſaint.

His church is probably of very ancient foundation: yet the firſt mention of it is in 1237, when the abbot and convent of Weſtminſter beſtowed it on Henry III.; who beſtowed the profits on the *Domus Converſorum*, or the houſe for converted Jews. The two figures of ſavages on the

the outside of the clock, striking the quarters with their clubs, were set up in 1671, and are much admired by the gaping populace.

Next to the Temple, is another Serjeant's-inn, destined, originally, for the same purpose as that in Chancery-lane. And nearer to the Thames, a little east of the King's-bench Walks, stood the church and convent of Carmelites, or White Friars; founded in 1241, by Sir Richard Grey, ancestor of the Lord Greys of Codnor. On the dissolution its revenues were £.63 2 4.

Bolt-court was the long residence of Dr. Samuel Johnson, a man of the strongest natural abilities, great learning, a most retentive memory, of the deepest and most unaffected piety and morality, mingled with those numerous weaknesses and prejudices which his friends have kindly taken care to draw from their dread abode. There is now instituted, at a house in this court, a New Medical Society, to which Dr. Lettsom has been a liberal benefactor.

Farther to the west of White Friars, is Salisbury court, once the inn or city mansion of the bishops of Salisbury; afterwards of the Sackvilles. It was successively called Sackville-house, and Dorset-house. The great Lord Buckhurst, created by James I. earl of Dorset, wrote here his Porrex and Ferrex, a tragedy, which was performed at Whitehall, before Queen Elizabeth.

The house being pulled down, was succeeded by other buildings, among which was a magnificent theatre, built after the Restoration, by Sir Christopher Wren: in which the company of comedians, called the Duke of York's servants, performed under the patentee, Sir William Davenant.

The

The church of St. Bride's, with its fine ſteeple, built by the ſame great architect, but loſt in the various houſes of the ſtreet, ſtands farther on, on the ſouth-ſide. It was dedicated to St. Bridget; whether ſhe was Iriſh, or whether ſhe was Scotch; whether ſhe was maiden, or whether ſhe was wife, cannot be determined. Her church was originally ſmall; but, by the piety of William Viner, warden of the Fleet, about the year 1480, was enlarged with a body and ſide aiſles, and ornamented with grapes and vine-leaves, in alluſion to his name. It was deſtroyed by the great fire, and rebuilt ſoon after in its preſent form.

Not far from the White Friars, near the weſt ſide of Fleet-ditch, was a well, dedicated to one of the St. Brides, or Bridgets. This gave name to the pariſh-church, and the ancient palace of Bridewell, which was honoured with the reſidence of ſeveral of our monarchs, even as early as King John. It was formed partly out of the remains of an ancient caſtle, the weſtern Arx Palatina of the city, which ſtood near the little river Fleet, near to the Thames. Henry VIII. rebuilt the palace, in a moſt magnificent manner, for the reception of the Emperor Charles V. who viſited England in 1522. It fell afterwards into decay, and was begged by the pious prelate, Ridley, from Edward VI. to be converted to ſome charitable purpoſe. That of a houſe of correction was determined on, for vagabonds of each ſex and all denominations.

Bridewell however is not only a priſon for the diſſolute, but an hoſpital for the education of the induſtrious youth. Here twenty Arts maſters (as they are ſtyled) conſiſting of decayed tradeſmen, ſuch as ſhoemakers, taylors, flax-dreſſers, and

and weavers, have houſes, and receive apprentices, who are inſtructed in ſeveral trades; the maſters receiving the profit of their labours. After the boys have ſerved their time with credit, they are paid ten pounds to begin the world with; and are entitled to the freedom of the city. They are dreſſed in blue, with a white hat.

Some of the original building yet remains; as does the magnificent flight of ancient ſtairs, which leads to the preſent court of juſtice, which is a handſome apartment. Contiguous to it is the room of puniſhment; but no other inſtrument is to be ſeen in it but a large whipping ſtock.

The creek, called Fleet-ditch, had its entrance from the Thames immediately below Bridewell; and reached as far as Holborn-bridge, at the foot of Holborn-hill; and received into it the little river Fleet, Turnmill-brook, and another called Oldbourn, which gave name to that vaſt ſtreet. The tide flowed up as high as Holborn-bridge, and brought up barges of conſiderable burden. Over it were four ſtone bridges, and on the ſides extenſive quays and warehouſes. It was of ſuch utility, that it was ſcoured and kept open at vaſt expence; and, not later than 1606, near twenty-eight thouſand pounds were expended for that purpoſe.

This canal afterwards being neglected, became a nuiſance; and was filled up; and a ſewer formed beneath to convey the water to the river. The fine market, which extends the whole length of the old ditch, roſe in its place in 1733; in which year an act was paſſed to empower the lord mayor and citizens to fill up the ditch at

their

their own expence, and to veſt the fee-ſimple of the ground in them and their ſucceſſors for ever. The preſent noble approach to Black-friars-bridge, the weil-built opening of Chat-ham-place, was within memory a muddy and genuine ditch. This had been the mouth of the creek, which, as Stow informs us, in 1307 was of depth and width ſufficient "that ten or twelve ſhips navies at once, with merchandizes, were wont to come to the aforeſaid bridge of Fleete."

This end of Blackfriars-bridge now fills the filthy mouth of Fleet-ditch. This elegant ſtruc-ture was built after the deſign of Mr. Robert Mylne. It conſiſts of nine arches, the centre of which is a hundred feet wide. The whole length nine hundred and ninety-five feet; the breadth of the carriage-way twenty-eight; of the two footways ſeven each. Over each pier is a receſs, an apology for the beautiful pairs of ionic pillars which ſupport them. The effect of this ſingular application of columns is beautiful from the river. The equinoctial tides riſe here to the height of eighteen or twenty-feet.—The firſt ſtone of this bridge was laid on October 30th, 1760; and it was completed about the lat-ter end of the year 1768; at the expence of £.152,840 3 10.

On the eaſt ſide of Fleet market, ſtands the Fleet-priſon, for debtors, founded at leaſt as early as the firſt of Richard I. It was alſo the place of confinement for ſuch who had incurred the diſpleaſure of that arbitrary court, the Star Chamber.

In walking along the ſtreet, ſays Mr. Pennant, in my youth, on the next ſide to this priſon, I

have

have often been tempted by the queſtion, "Sir, will you be pleaſed to walk in and be married?" Along this moſt lawleſs ſpace was hung up the frequent ſign of a male and female hand conjoined, with, "Marriages performed within," written beneath. A dirty fellow invited you in. The parſon was ſeen walking before his ſhop; a ſqualid profligate figure, clad in a tattered plaid night-gown, with a fiery face, and ready to couple you for a dram of gin, or roll of tobacco. Our great chancellor, Lord Hardwick, put theſe demons to flight, and ſaved thouſands from the miſery and diſgrace which would be entailed by theſe extemporary, thoughtleſs unions.

Oppoſite to Bridewell, ſtood the great houſe of Black Friars, or Dominicans; founded by the intereſt and exhortations of Robert Kilwarby, archbiſhop of Canterbury, about 1276: when Gregory Rockſley, and the barons of London, preſented him with the ground. Edward I. and his Queen Eleanor became great benefactors; by the aſſiſtance of whom the archbiſhop built the monaſtery, and a large church richly ornamented. Its precinct was very large, had four gates, and contained numbers of ſhops; the inhabitants of which were ſubject only to the king, the ſuperior of the houſe, and their own juſtices, It alſo became a ſanctuary for debtors, and even malefactors.

In this church were held ſeveral parliaments. The remarkable one of 1450, in the reign of Henry VI. was adjourned from Weſtminſter to this place; here the weak monarch vainly endeavoured to divert the ſtorm raiſed by his ſubjects againſt the favourite of of his Queen, William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk; and by a poor

expedient, a ſimulated exile, drove him to inſtant death.

Here, in 1524, Henry VIII. held another, in order to oppreſs his ſubjects with an aid of eight hundred thouſand pounds, to carry on his imprudent wars. The virtue of the commons reſiſted the demand, and gave him only a moderate tax. This was called the Black parliament, as it began among the Black Monks, at Weſtminſter; and ended among the Black Friars!

Here Cardinal Campeggio, and Cardinal Wolſey, ſat, in 1529, as judges and legates, on the queſtion of divorce, between Henry and the ill-fated princeſs Catherine of Arragon; Henry and his queen at that time reſiding in the palace of Bridewell, ready to attend the farcical citations of that court. And in this place himſelf fell from all his greatneſs.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Black Friars became a place much inhabited by people of faſhion. Among others, Lord Herbert, ſon of William, fourth earl of Worceſter, had a houſe here, which Queen Elizabeth, in 1600, honoured with her preſence, on occaſion of his nuptials with the daughter and heireſs of John Lord Ruſſel, ſon of Francis Earl of Bedford. In the latter end of the reign of James I. the dreadful accident, called the Fatal Veſpers, happened near this houſe. A celebrated preacher, of the order of the Jeſuits, father Drury, gave a ſermon to a large audience of Britiſh ſubjects, in a ſpacious room up three pair of ſtairs. In the midſt of the diſcourſe the floor fell, and ninety-four perſons, beſides the preacher, periſhed.

Apothecaries-hall is within this precinct; a large and handſome building, in which medicines of

all

all kinds are prepared, and ſold at a cheap rate: here alſo are made up the cheſts of medicines for the army and navy. It was finiſhed in 1670.

Within this diſtrict was the king's printing-houſe; in which bibles, common-prayers, proclamations, and every thing reſpecting the public, were heretofore printed. Here, in the time of Charles I. was made that dreadful omiſſion, in the ſeventh commandment, of, "Thou ſhalt commit adultery;" for which Archbiſhop Laud very properly laid a heavy fine on the king's printer, to whom and the two univerſities the printing of the ſacred book is committed by patent.

The firſt gate in this quarter is Ludgate, which ſtood on the middle of Ludgate-hill. This, and every other gate of the city, are at preſent pulled down, Temple-bar excepted. Ludgate was built during the wars of the barrons with King John.

The Bell Savage, in this ſtreet, continues an inn to this day; but the ſign is diſuſed. Stow ſays that it received its name from one Iſabella Savage, who had given the houſe to the company of Cutlers. The painter gave it a very diverting origin, deriving it from a Bell and a Wild Man; ſo painted a bell, with a ſavage man ſtanding by it. The Spectator alone gives the real derivation: which is from La Belle Sauvage, a beautiful woman, deſcribed in an old French romance as being found in a wilderneſs in a ſavage ſtate.

On the outſide of Ludgate, the ſtreet, called the Old Bailey, runs parallel with the walls as far as Newgate. In this ſtreet ſtood Sydney-houſe, once the reſidence of the Sydneys, till

they removed to Leiceſter-houſe. The ſeſſions-houſe, in which criminals for the county of Middleſex, and the whole capital are tried, is a very elegant building, erected within theſe few years. The entrance into the area is narrow, to prevent a ſudden ingreſs of mob. Above it is the figure of juſtice.

The Surgeons Theatre, by a ſort of ſecond ſight, was built near this court of conviction and Newgate, the concluding ſtage of the lives forfeited to the juſtice of their country, ſeveral years before the fatal tree was removed from Tyburn to its preſent ſite. It is a handſome building, ornamented with ionic pilaſters; and with a double flight of ſteps to the firſt floor. Beneath them is a door for the admiſſion of the bodies of murderers, and other felons.

The new priſon, which retains the name of Newgate, from the gate which, till within theſe few years, formed a part of it, is immediately beyond the Seſſions-houſe: a maſſy building, with an extenſive front of ruſtic-work, with all the appearance of ſtrength and ſecurity. Yet, in the infamous riots of 1780, the felons confined even in the ſtrongeſt holds were releaſed; ſtones of two or three tons in weight, to which the doors of their cells were faſtened, were raiſed by that reſiſtleſs ſpecies of crow, well known to houſe-breakers by the name of the Pig's-foot. Such was the violence of the fire, that the great iron bars of the windows were eaten through; and the adjacent ſtones vitrified.

The gate ſtood a little beyond this building; as a military way has been traced under it, there can be no doubt but there had been one during the time the city was poſſeſſed by the Romans; but

but the place had been made up, and no veſtiges of it left. The gate, which ſupplied its place, is ſuppoſed by Stow to have been erected between the years 1108, and 1128. It had been for ages a priſon, even as long as the year 1218; and for perſons of rank, long before the Tower was uſed for that purpoſe. In 1412, this gate was rebuilt by the executors of the famous Sir Richard Whittington, out of the effects he had allotted for works of charity: his ſtatue, with the cat, remained in a niche to its final demolition, on the rebuilding of the preſent priſon. It was deſtroyed in the fire of 1666, and rebuilt in its late form. It had one great arch, and one poſtern for paſſengers: and on each ſide a half hexagon tower.

To the north of Newgate, immediately acroſs the ſtreet, is lately built a vaſt pile, of a proper ſtrength and ſimplicity, intended to ſupply the place of one or both of the city priſons, called Compters.

In Newgate-ſtreet, over the entrance into Bagnio-court, is a ſmall ſculpture in ſtone of William Evans, gigantic porter to Charles I. and his diminutive fellow-ſervant, Jeffrey Hudſon, dwarf to the ſame monarch. It was probably by his own conſent that the latter was put into the pocket of the giant, and drawn out by him at a maſque at court, to amaze and divert the ſpectators. He had too much ſpirit to ſuffer ſuch an inſult, from even a Goliah: for little Jeffrey afterwards commanded, with much reputation, a troop of horſe in his majeſty's ſervice: and, in 1644, killed Mr. Crofts, in a duel; who had ventured to ridicule the irritable hero. Evans

was

was ſeven feet and a half high. Hudſon only three feet nine inches.

The Bagnio in this court is probably the firſt we had in our capital: a neat-contrived building, ſays Strype, after the Turkiſh faſhion: for the pupoſes of ſweating and hot bathing; and much approved by the phyſicians of the time.

The church of St. Sepulchre, or the holy ſepulchre, ſtands at a ſmall diſtance from Newgate, on the north ſide of Snow-hill. It was dedicated to the holy ſepulchre at Jeruſalem: but whether the original church, which was of a great ſize, and long ſince demoliſhed, was of the form of that in Judea, is unknown. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI. or Edward IV.

A ſolemn exhortation was formerly given to the priſoners, appointed to die at Tyburn, in their way from Newgate. Mr. Robert Dow, merchant taylor, who died in 1612, left 26s. 8d. yearly for ever, that the bell-man ſhould deliver from the wall to the unhappy criminals, as they went by in the cart, a moſt pious and awful admonition. And alſo another, in the priſon of Newgate, on the night before they ſuffered.

From a little beyond Newgate, the walls took a north-eaſternly direction, as far as Alderſgate.

London-houſe, in this ſtreet, the reſidence of the later biſhops of the dioceſe, is now no more: its place is covered with the warehouſes of Mr. Seddon, which have been twice deſtroyed by fire.

Almoſt oppoſite to London-houſe, is Thanet-houſe. It was the town ſeat of the Tuſtons, earls of Thanet: a magnificent old houſe, built about the time of Charles I. It was hired or purchaſed by the incendiary ſtateſman, Lord Shaftſbury,

Shaftſbury, for the purpoſe of living in the city, to inflame the minds of the citizens. This houſe, after undergoing various fortunes, in 1750 was converted into a lying-in hoſpital; a moſt humane inſtitution, ſupported by voluntary contributions, which doth diſtinguiſhed honour to its patrons.

In this ſtreet was alſo the town-houſe of the Nevils, earls of Weſtmorland; a magnificent pile, now frittered into various tenements, but ſtill keeps its name under that of Weſtmorland-court. The other great northern family, the Percies, earls of Northumberland, was lodged not far from hence, but within the walls, in a ſtreet, now called Bull and Mouth-ſtreet, of notorious character.

The Bull and Mouth Inn, not far from the ſite of the gate, originally ſignified the mouth of Boulogne Harbour; which grew into a popular ſign after the coſtly capture of that place by Henry VII.

The Barbican, originally a Roman Specula, or watch-tower, lay a little to the north of this ſtreet. It was an appendage to moſt fortified places. The Saxons gave them the title of Burgh-kenning. They were eſteemed ſo important, that the cuſtody was always committed to ſome man of rank. In the reign of Queen Mary, it was poſſeſſed by Catharine, widow of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, in her own right baroneſs Willoughby, of Ereſby; and then wife of Thomas Bertie, anceſtor of the Duke of Ancaſter: this lady, in her zeal againſt popery, had dreſſed a dog in a rochet or ſurplice, uſed by biſhops; and, in affront to Biſhop Gardiner, had named a dog after him. This induced her and

her huſband to quit their houſe at the Barbican, and retire into diſtant parts, till the danger was over. The manſion was called Willoughby-houſe, was of a great ſize, and inhabited by her ſon, who was called Peregrine, becauſe he happened to be born abroad during the flight of his parents.

The earls of Bridgewater had alſo a houſe in the Barbican, called after their title. It was burnt down in 1675, and Lord Brackley, eldeſt ſon of the then earl, and a younger brother, with their tutor, unfortunately periſhed in the flames. The ſite is now called Bridgewater-ſquare, or garden.

St. Alban's church, in Wood-ſtreet, was founded in the time of King Athelſtan, or about 924. Stow relates, that Roman bricks were in his time to be ſeen mixed with the building. Athelſtan had alſo a houſe near, which gave name to Adel-ſtreet, or King Adel-ſtreet, as it is called in old writings.

On approaching Cripplegate, is the church of St. Egidius, St. Giles. That name always imports ſomething of beggary; accordingly, this gate received its name from the number of cripples and beggars, with which it was haunted formerly. St. Giles was their patron; he was a noble Athenian, and of ſo great charity as at length to give away the very coat he wore on his back, which he beſtowed on a ſick beggar; who, no ſooner put it on, but he was reſtored to health. The ſame legend relates alſo to St. Martin. He had in this very ſtreet a fraternity, founded by Henry V. who built here, for its uſe, a handſome houſe.

Not

Not far from this church, within the walls, in Monkwell-ſtreet, ſtands Barber Surgeons-hall; eſteemed one of the beſt works of Inigo Jones. The theatre, for the operations, is elliptical, and finely contrived. Since the ſeparation of the company of the ſurgeons from that of the barbers, the building is in a manner deſerted.

By a charter of Henry VIII. barbers were not to practice ſurgery, farther than drawing of teeth: and ſurgeons were ſtrictly prohibited from the feat or craft of barbery, or ſhaving! Uſe was to make both perfect. But by the year 1745, it having been diſcovered, that the above arts were foreign to, and independant of each other, the barbers and the ſurgeons were, by act of parliament, ſeparated, and made diſtinct corporations.

To the north-eaſt of this hall, near St. Alphage's church, oppoſite to the weſtern wall, is Sion College, founded on the ſite of Elſing Hoſpital or priory, by Thomas White, rector of St. Dunſtan's in the weſt, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; who gave three thouſand pounds for the purchaſe and building the college. It is governed by a preſident, two deans, and four aſſiſtants, annually choſen: and all the clergy of London, and its ſuburbs, are fellows. They have under their care alms-houſes for ten poor men, and as many women. John Sympſon, rector of St. Olave's, who ſuperintended the building, added, at his own expence, for the uſe of the ſtudious of the London clergy, a library one hundred and twenty feet long; and amply filled with books.

Leaving Cripplegate, come to Whitecroſs-ſtreet, and Grub-ſtreet: the laſt celebrated for the (ſuppoſed) reſidence of authors of the leſs

fortunate

fortunate claſs, and the trite jeſt of the more favoured. In this ſtreet dwelt the very remarkable Henry Welby, eſq. of Lincolnſhire, who lived in his houſe, in this ſtreet, forty-four years; without ever being ſeen by any human being. He was to the hour of his death, (October 29th, 1636) poſſeſſed of a large eſtate; but an attempt being made on his life by his ungrateful younger brother, he took the frantic reſolution, thus to ſeclude himſelf from the world. He paſſed his days in moſt exemplary charity and piety.

The Fletchers, Bowyers, Bowſtring-makers, and of every thing relating to archery, inhabited, in old times, this ſtreet. It is the laſt ſtreet, in this part of the town, which was in being about the the time of Aggas's map: all beyond, as far as Biſhopſgate-ſtreet without, were gardens, fields, or moraſs.

On the north part of theſe fields ſtood the Doghouſe, in which were kept the hounds for the amuſement of the lord mayor. Here reſided the Common Hunt, an officer, the ſecond in rank among thoſe who formed the Prætorian eſtabliſhment: Maſter Sword-bearer alone took place of him: Maſter Common Hunt followed him, and was to wait for his lordſhips commands, on Mondays, Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

Moorgate was, in the time of Edward II. of ſo little value, that the whole was let at the rent of four marks a year. It could only be paſſed over on cauſeways, raiſed for the benefit of travellers. In 1414, Thomas Fauconer, mayor, opened the poſtern in the wall, called Moorgate, to give the citizens a paſſage into the country. He alſo began to drain this watry tract. In 1512,

Roger

Roger Atchley, mayor, made further progreſs in the work. Succeſſive attempts brought the ground into the ſtate we ſee it at preſent: moſt part of which is now covered with ſtreets.

Between Biſhopſgate and Moorfields ſtood the hoſpital of St. Mary of Bethlem; founded, in 1247, by Simon Fitz-mary, ſheriff of London, for a prior, canons, brethren, and ſiſters, of a peculiar order; ſubject to the viſitation of the Biſhop of Bethlem. They were to be dreſſed in a black habit, and diſtinguiſhed by a ſtar on their breaſt. In 1403 moſt of the houſes belonging to this hoſpital were alienated, and only the maſter left, who did not wear the habit of the order. It ſeems to have been inſtituted for the reception and cure of lunatics; and had dependent on it ſome ſmaller houſes. In 1523, Stephen Gennings, merchant-taylor, very humanely left by will forty pounds towards the purchaſing of this hoſpital for the reception of lunatics. The mayor and commonalty had taken ſome ſteps to execute his deſign: but in 1545 were prevented by the munificence of their monarch, who beſtowed it on the city of London, when it was converted to the humane purpoſe of receiving perſons labouring under this moſt dreadful of all maladies. At firſt (the medical relief excepted) their expences were borne by their friends, or their pariſhes; but, in 1675, this edifice being found too ſmall, and growing ruinous, the lord mayor and aldermen, removing the ſite to the preſent place, began the preſent noble hoſpital; and, great as it is, finiſhed it in the next year, at the expence of ſeventeen thouſand pounds. The front and wings extend five hundred and forty feet; and make a magnificent appearance. It

was

was built on the plan of the palace of the Tuilleries, at Paris. Louis XIV. was ſo incenſed that his palace ſhould be made the model of a lunatic hoſpital, that it was ſaid he ordered a plan of the palace of our monarch at St. James's to be taken, for offices of a Cloacinean nature.

By national generoſity, in 1734, two large wings were added for the reception of incurables, of which there were lately one hundred, in that ſhocking ſtate, maintained within theſe walls.

Over the gates are two capital figures, of raving and melancholy Madneſs, the work of Caius Gabriel Cibber, the father of the admirable comedian, Colley Cibber. Pope ſatirizes *himſelf*, when he makes theſe fine figures the mere vehicle of abuſe on the ſon, by calling them

His brazen brainleſs brothers.

On the north ſide of Moorfields, oppoſite to Bethlem Hoſpital, ſtood the hoſpital of St. Luke, a long plain building, till of late appropriated to the ſame purpoſes, but wholly independant of the former. It was founded on the humane conſideration that Bethlem was incapable of receiving all the miſerable objects which were offered. Uncured patients may be taken in again, by a very liberal regulation, on the payment of five ſhillings a week: ſo that their friends may, if they chuſe, try a ſecond time the force of medicine on their unhappy relations or acquaintances.

The pariſh of St. Luke's was taken out of that of St. Giles's Cripplegate, by an act in his late majeſty's reign. The ſteeple of the new church terminates in a fluted obeliſk moſt ſingularly.

The Artillery ground, on the weſt ſide of Moorfields, is laid out for the purpoſe of proving

ing the artillery, and for exerciſing the military belonging to the city. It was originally in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, where ſome land belonging to the prior of St. Mary Spittle was uſed for the ſame purpoſe. William, laſt prior of this houſe, granted it, for three ninety-nine years, to the fraternity of artillery, or the gunners of the Tower, for the practice of great and ſmall ordnance: and was long called the Artillery Garden. This ſociety was greatly patroniſed by Henry VIII: his daughter Elizabeth favoured it in a high degree; as became a princeſs whoſe dominions were threatened with perpetual invaſion from her potent rival. The Earl of Warwick (Ambroſe Dudley) was maſter of the ordnance; under him, but more particularly under William Thomas, maſter gunner of the queen's ſhip the Victory, 1584, the art was flung into ſyſtem. In this ground Lunardi made his firſt aerial experiment, which ſucceeded beyond the general expectation.

The city has ſix regiments of militia, beſides the Artillery Company, under a lieutenancy peculiar to London, commanded by the firſt rank citizens.

The *military* body, known by the name of the Trained-bands, in the laſt century, decided the fate of the civil war. They were then commanded by one Skippon, who was captain of the Artillery Garden: he had ſerved long in Holland; and raiſed himſelf from a common ſoldier to the rank of captain. Though he was totally illiterate, his ſpeeches to his ſoldiers inſpired them with courage which the fineſt oratory might have failed to excite. On marching to join the Earl of Eſſex, this was his ſpeech:

"Come,

"Come, my boys, my brave boys, let us pray heartily, and fight heartily: I will run the ſame fortune and hazards with you. Remember the cauſe is for GOD, and for the defence of yourſelves, your wives, and children. Come, my honeſt brave boys, pray heartily and fight heartily, and GOD will bleſs you."

At the back of Bethlem Hoſpital is a long ſtreet, called London Wall, from being bounded on the north by a long extent of the wall. A few traces of the Roman maſonry are ſtill to be ſeen here.

A ſhort walk brings us to Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, without. Devonſhire-ſquare is on the eaſt ſide; ſo called from the earls of Devonſhire, who had a town houſe near the ſtreet, and in it William, the ſecond earl, died in 1628.

On the eaſt ſide of the north end of this ſtreet ſtood the priory and hoſpital of St. Mary Spittle; which was founded, in 1197, by Walter Brune, ſheriff of London, and his wife Roſia, for canons regular of the order of St. Auguſtine. It was remarkable for its pulpit croſs, at which a preacher uſed to preach a ſermon conſolidated out of four others, which had been preached at St. Paul's Croſs, on Good Friday, and the Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday in Eaſter week; giving afterwards a ſermon of his own. At all theſe ſermons the mayor and aldermen attended, dreſſed in different-coloured robes on each occaſion. This cuſtom continued till the deſtruction of church government, in the civil wars of the laſt century.

The amazing population of Spittle-fields, was occaſioned by the proſecutions of the Hugonots, under Louis XIV. who ſent thouſands of the moſt

moſt induſtrious of his ſubjects into this kingdom, to preſent his bittereſt enemies with the arts and manufactures of his kingdom.

Queen Elizabeth, in April 1559, viſited St. Mary Spittle in great ſtate; probably to hear a ſermon delivered from the croſs. This princeſs was attended by a thouſand men in harneſs, with ſhirts of mail, and corſlets, and morice pikes, and ten great pieces carried through London unto the court, with drums and trumpets ſounding, and two morice dancings, and in a cart two white bears!

Biſhopſgate-ſtreet without, extends to Shoreditch, a long ſtreet, not named, as is commonly imagined, from Shore, the huſband of the ill-fated Jane Shore, but from its lord, Sir John de Sordich, a perſon ſkilled in the laws, and much truſted by Edward III. and who was ſent by him, in 1343, to the pope, Clement VI. to remonſtrate to his holineſs againſt his claim of preſenting to Engliſh livings, and filling them with foreigners, who, never reſiding on their cures, drained the kingdom of its wealth.

Shoreditch, long after, acquired much fame from Barlo, an inhabitant of that place, and a citizen: he obtained ſo much honour as an archer, by his ſucceſs in a ſhooting-match at Windſor, before Henry VIII. that the king named him Duke of Shoreditch on the ſpot. The captain of the archers of London retained the title for a long ſeries of years after this.

The building of Biſhopſgate, which divides the ſtreet, is attributed to Erkenwald, elected biſhop of Lonbon in 675: the reparation of it, to William, prelate at the time of the Conqueſt. Henry III. confirmed to the Hans merchants certain

privileges, for which they were bound to ſupport this gate.

A little without the gate now ſtands an inn or tavern, called the White Hart, of date not leſs than 1480, which is ſtill perpetuated in large figures in the front. None of the original building, however, appears to be left remaining.

Eaſtward from Biſhopſgate, on the outſide, parallel to the walls, runs Houndſditch, now a long ſtreet, but once a filthy ditch: taking its name from being the place into which dead dogs and all manner of carrion and dirt were depoſited. Into it was thrown the noble Edric, the murderer of his maſter, Edmund Ironſide; after having been drawn, by his heels, from Baynard's caſtle, and tormented to death by burning torches.

Duke's Place, at no great diſtance, is extenſive, and much inhabited by thoſe univerſal traffickers the Jews. It ſtands on the ſite of the priory of the Holy Trinity, or Chriſt-church; founded, by Matilda, wife to Henry I. in 1108. Henry VIII. granted it to Sir Thomas Audley, afterwards lord chancellor of England; who inhabited the priory, and died there in 1554. By the marriage of his daughter and ſole heireſs Margaret, to Thomas duke of Norfolk, it was conveyed into the Howard family; and received its preſent name, that of Duke's Place.

A very curious inveſtigator of antiquities lately recovered the beautiful little chapel of St. Michael, near Aldgate, under the houſe of Mr. Relph, in Leadenhall-ſtreet. It is ſuppoſed to have been built by Prior Norman, about the year 1108, in the gothic architecture.

Ealdgate, or Aldgate, ſignifying Old Gate, ſtands in the place where the wall, forming an angle, took a ſoutherly direction, and terminated in a poſtern near Tower-hill. It was one of the four principal gates of the city: the Roman road paſſed under it, ſo one muſt have exiſted on the ſite in the earlieſt times. It was alſo one of the ſeven that had double doors, as was evident by the hinges deſcribed by Stow: it is mentioned in the reign of Edgar, by the name of Ealdgate. This gate, in 1606, was rebuilt under the inſpection of Martin Bond: as a proof of its antiquity, many Roman coins were found among the foundations.

Without this gate, is the church of St. Botolph's, Aldgate; one of the four dedicated, in London, to this favourite ſaint.

John Stow, the able hiſtorian, lived and died near Aldgate. He relates a cruel execution on a gibbet, erected on the pavement before his houſe, on the bailiff of Rumford, in the reign of Edward VI. There were then moſt barbarous and tyrannous puniſhments, by martial law, againſt all *ſpreaders of rumours*. The unhappy man, on the ladder, declared in the preſence of Stow, 'That he knew not for what offence he was about to die, "except for words by me ſpoken yeſternight to Sir Stephen, curate and preacher of this pariſh; which were theſe. He aſked me, What news in the countrey? I anſwered, Heavy news. Why? quoth he. It is ſayd, quoth I, that many men bee up in Eſſex; but, thanks be to God, all is in good quiet about us. And this was all, as God be my judge." Upon theſe words of the priſoner, Sir Stephen, to avoid the reproach of the people, left the citie,

and

and never was heard of ſince among them to my knowledge.' Who will not congratulate himſelf that he was born in leſs rigourous days!

On the outſide of Aldgate commences the long ſtreet and ſuburbs of Whitechapel. The church, which was originally a chapel of eaſe to Stepney, ſtands very diſtant from the entrance into the ſtreet, and was known, as far back as the year 1336, by the name of the Church of St. Mary Matfelon. It is now a very rich rectory, in the gift of Brazen-noſe College.

Between Aldgate and the Tower, parallel to the walls, is the Minories; ſo named from certain poor ladies of the order of St. Clare, or minoreſſes, who had been invited into England by Blanch, queen of Navarre, wife to Edmund, earl of Lancaſter; who, founded here, in 1293, a convent for their reception. It was converted into a dwelling-houſe, on its ſuppreſſion, and granted to ſeveral great people by the king. The biſhops of Bath and Wells had it once, in lieu of their manſion in the Strand: and in 1552, Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, poſſeſſed it from Edward VI. by patent.

This ſtreet, which was once truly deſpicable, has been moſt excellently rebuilt of late years; it is now filled with ſeveral ſpacious and even elegant ſhops: and, on one ſide, has its ſquare, circus, and creſcent.

Goodman's Fields, or rather Square, is behind the Minories.

The theatre here will be remembered as the ſtage where Garrick firſt ſhowed thoſe aſtoniſhing powers, which, for a number of years, charmed the public. His firſt appearance was on October 19th, 1741. He drew an audience of nobility

lity and gentry, whoſe carriages, ſtrange to ſay! filled the *whole* ſpace from Temple-Bar to Whitechapel.

On the weſt ſide of this portion of the walls, ſtood the houſe of the Crutched or Croſſed Friars. The order was inſtituted, or at leaſt reformed, about 1169, by Gerard, prior of St. Mary de Morello, at Bologna. They aſtoniſhed the Engliſh by appearing among them, in 1244, and requiring from the opulent, a houſe to live in, ſaying they were privileged by the pope to be exempt from human reproach; and alleging that they had power from his holineſs to excommunicate thoſe who were hardy enough to doubt or reprove them. Two citizens, Ralph Hoſier, and William Sabernes, were ſilly enough, to accommodate them with a houſe in this place, and became friars in it.

In the place of this, roſe the Navy Office, but the buſineſs of this is now removed to Somerſet-houſe.

At the bottom of Mark-lane, in Tower-ſtreet, ſtands the church of All Hallows Barking. Legend ſays, that Edward I. when prince of Wales, was admoniſhed by a viſion to erect an image here to the glorious Virgin; and, in caſe he viſited it five times in the year, he was to be victorious over all nations, and in particular over Scotland and Wales. The image, ſtrange to tell! grew into great repute, and to it, numerous were the pilgrimages, till the ſuppreſſion. An indulgence of forty days was granted to every one who performed this act of devotion.

The walls from Aldgate ran ſouthward to the Thames, and ended with a fort, as is generally ſuppoſed, on the ſite of which aroſe the preſent

Tower of London. To the north of it was a poſtern, for the convenience of foot paſſengers: originally it was a ſtrong gate, built of ſtone brought from Kent, and Carn in Normandy. It fell down in the year 1440.

The firſt work ſeems to have been ſuddenly flung up in 1066, by the Conqueror, on his taking poſſeſſion of the capital: this included in it a part of the ancient wall; for, ſoon after the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, a diſpute aroſe whether he was poiſoned in the liberties of the city, or in the county of Middleſex: on examination, part of the ancient wall was diſcovered; and his apartment found to be to the weſt of it, and in conſequence the criminals were tried within the juriſdiction of the city.

The great ſquare tower, called the White Tower, was erected in the year 1078, when it aroſe under the directions of Gundulph, biſhop of Rocheſter, who was a great military architect, and who gave this noble ſpecimen of innovation in the art of caſtle-building. This building was long dignified with the name of Ceſar's Tower; but that great invader moſt likely never ſaw London. This tower originally ſtood by itſelf. Fitzſtephen gives it the name of Arx Palatina, the Palatine Tower; and the commander of it had the title of Palatine beſtowed on him.

Within this tower is a very ancient chapel, for the uſe of ſuch of our kings and queens who wiſhed to pay their devotion here.

In 1092 a violent tempeſt did great injury to the Tower; but it was repaired by William Rufus, and his ſucceſſor. The firſt added another caſtellated building on the ſouth ſide, between it and the Thames, which was afterwards called

St.

St. Thomas's Tower. Beneath that was Traitors-gate, through which ſtate priſoners were brought from the river; and under another, properly enough called the Bloody; for in thoſe times, there was little difference between confinement, and the ſcaffold, or private aſſaſſination.

The Tower was firſt incloſed by William Longchamp, biſhop of Ely, and chancellor of England, in the reign of Richard I. This haughty prelate having a quarrel with John, third brother to Richard, under pretence of guarding againſt his deſigns, ſurrounded the whole with walls embattled, and made on the outſide a vaſt ditch, into which, in after times, the water from the Thames was introduced. Different princes added other works. The preſent contents, within the walls, are twelve acres and five rods; the circuit, on the outſide of the ditch, one thouſand and fifty-two feet. It was again incloſed with a mud-wall by Henry III: this was placed at a diſtance from the ditch, and occaſioned the taking down part of the city wall; which was reſented by the citizens; who, pulling down this precinct of mud, were puniſhed by the king with a fine of a thouſand marks.

Edward IV. built the Lions Tower: it was originally called the Bulwark; but received the former name from its uſe. A menagery had very long been a piece of regal ſtate; Henry I. had his at his manor of Woodſtock, where he kept lions, leopards, lynxes, porcupines, and ſeveral other uncommon beaſts. They were afterwards removed to the Tower. Edward II. commanded the ſheriffs of London to pay the keepers of the king's leopards ſix-pence a day, for the ſuſtenance of the leopards; and three half-pence

half-pence a day for the diet of the keeper, out of the fee-farm of the city.

For a conſiderable time, there was a diſpute between the crown and the city, about the right to the Tower-hill. In the reign of Edward IV. the king's officers erected there a gallows. and a ſcaffold for the execution of offenders, The citizens complained; and Edward immediately diſavowed the act, by public proclamation. From that time the fatal apparatus is always provided by the city.

To enumerate thoſe who have ſuffered here, belongs to hiſtory, rather than to our province; and it ſufficiently records the executions which have taken place.

The church of St. Petrus ad Vincula, within the Tower, has been the undiſtinguiſhing repoſitory of the headleſs bodies of numbers, who ended their days on the adjacent hill; or, when greatly favoured, within the fortreſs. The ancient church was much more ſplendid, it being occaſionally the place at which the kings of England performed their oriſons.

A little to the ſouth of Eaſt Smithfield, is the hoſpital of St. Catharine's, originally founded in 1148, by Matilda of Boulogne, wife of King Stephen, for the repoſe of her ſon Baldwin, and her daughter Matilda; and for the maintenance of a maſter, brothers and ſiſters, and other poor perſons. In 1273, Eleanor, widow of Henry, poſſeſſed herſelf of it, diſſolved the old foundation, refounded it in honour of the ſame ſaint, for a maſter, three brethren chaplains, three ſiſters, ten Bedes women, and ſix poor ſcholars. Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III. was a great benefactreſs to this hoſpital: and to this day it remains

mains under queenly patronage, according to the reſervation made by the pious refoundreſs, Eleanor. Our preſent gracious queen is the twenty-ninth royal patroneſs.

Below St. Catharine's, on the river ſide, ſtood the great breweries, or Bere-houſe, as it is called in the map publiſhed in the firſt volume of the Civitates Orbis. They were ſubject to regulations as early as the reign of Henry VII; who, in 1492, licenſed John Merchant, a Fleming, to export fifty tons of ale, called Berre. And in the ſame reign, one Geffry Gate, probably an officer of the king's, ſpoiled the brewhouſes at St. Catharine's twice, either for ſending too much abroad unlicenſed, or for brewing it too weak for their home cuſtomers. The demand for this article from foreign parts increaſed to a high degree; in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, five hundred tuns were exported at once. At this time there ſeems to have been a free exportation, except when checked by proclamation, for fear of enhancing the price of corn, by exceſs of brewing in ſcarce times; but even then it was permitted by the royal licence.

A London brewhouſe, at the preſent period, exhibits a magnificence unſpeakable. The veſſels evince the extent of the trade Mr. Meux, of Liquorpond-ſtreet, can ſhow twenty-four tuns; containing in all, thirty-five thouſand barrels; one alone holds four thouſand five hundred barrels of wholeſome liquor; which enables the London porter drinker to undergo taſks that ten gin drinkers would ſink under. Other great breweries poſſeſs correſponding grandeur.

Stepney was originally ſurrounded by marſhes. The church, which ſtands far from the river,

was

was originally called Eccleſia omnium Sanctorum, but was afterwards ſtyled that of St. Dunſtan; for the whole body of ſaints was obliged to give way to him who had the courage to take the devil himſelf by the noſe. Here may be found that curious epitaph mentioned by the Spectator:

Here Thomas Saffin lyes interr'd: Ah why
Born in New England, did in London dye?——

This vaſt pariſh is at preſent divided into eight others, yet the mother pariſh ſtill remains of great extent.

The great dock and ſhip yard, belonging to Mr. Perry, are ſituated at the extremity of this pariſh, at Blackwall. This may be called the eaſtern end of London, being nearly a continued ſucceſſion of ſix miles and a half of ſtreets, from hence to Tyburn Turnpike.

The great extent of Wapping, which ſtretches along the river ſide from St. Catharine's, aroſe from the policy of the commiſſioners of ſewers, in 1751, who thought that nothing could ſecure the manor from the depredations of the water, ſo effectually as the building of houſes. The plan ſucceeded; and in our days we ſee a vaſt and populous town added to the ancient precincts, which had ſtagnated for ages.

The hamlet of Shadwell is a continuation of the buildings along the river. Between the houſes and the water, in all this long tract of ſtreet, are frequent docks, and ſmall building yards. Execution Dock ſtill remains at Wapping, and is uſed as often as a melancholy occaſion requires. The criminals are to this day executed on a temporary gallows, placed at low water mark; but the cuſtom of leaving the body

to

to be overflowed by three tides, has long ſince been omitted.

The village of Radcliff, to which Wapping now joins, is of ſome antiquity. From hence the gallant Sir Hugh Willoughby, on May the 20th, 1553, took his departure on his fatal voyage for diſcovering the north-eaſt paſſage to China.

Limehouſe, a continuation of the town along the river ſide, is a new creation; and its church, one of the fifty new churches, was finiſhed in 1724. This may be called the end of London on the water ſide; but it is continued by means of Poplar, a chapelry in the parith of Stepney, acroſs the upper part of the Iſle of Dogs, in a ſtraight line to the river Lea, the diviſion of this county from Eſſex. The new wet docks and warehouſes, in this vicinity, bid fair to be an ornament to the metropolis, and to facilitate and increaſe its immenſe commerce.

Radcliff Highway is a broad and very long ſtreet, ending in Eaſt Smithfield. On the north ſide ſtands another of the new fifty churches, St. George's Middleſex; ſquare riſes out of ſquare, to compoſe the ſteeple; its upper ſtory is incomprehenſible.

At Rag-fair, in this quarter, the articles of commerce by no means belie the name. There is no expreſſing the poverty of the goods; nor yet their cheapneſs. A man, it is ſaid, may be wholly clothed here for fourteen pence!

A little farther on to the eaſt, ſtood the Abby of St. Mary of the Graces, called alſo the New Abby, and Eaſtminſter, in oppoſition to Weſtminſter, in reſpect to its ſituation. It was founded by Edward III. in 1349, in the new church-

yard

yard of the Holy Trinity, and filled with Ciſtertians. Edward was moved to his piety by a fright he was ſeized with in a violent ſtorm, in his way to France; when he vowed, if he got ſafe to ſhore, he would found a monaſtery to the honour of God, and the Lady of Grace, if ſhe would grant him the *grace* of coming ſafe on ſhore. The preſent Victualling Office ſucceeded this building.

The Cuſtom-houſe is a little to the weſt of the Tower. On this ſpot is the buſy concourſe of all nations, who pay their tribute towards the ſupport of Great Britain. About the year 1559, the loſs to the revenue, by collecting it in different parts of the city, was firſt diſcovered, and an act paſſed to compel people to land their goods in ſuch places as were appointed by the commiſſioners of the revenue; and this was the ſpot fixed on: a Cuſtom-houſe was erected, which, being deſtroyed by the great fire, was rebuilt by Charles II. In 1718, it underwent the ſame fate, and was reſtored in its preſent form. The amount of the Cuſtoms at this period is immenſe.

In Water-lane, a little to the north-weſt of the Cuſtom-houſe, is the Trinity-houſe; a ſociety eſtabliſhed in 1515, at a period in which the Britiſh navy began to aſſume a ſyſtematic form. The founder was Sir Thomas Spert, comptroller of the navy, and commander of the great ſhip Henry Grace de Dieu. It is a corporation, conſiſting of a maſter, four wardens, eight aſſiſtants, and eighteen elder brethren; ſelected from commanders in the navy and the merchants ſervice; and now and then a compliment is paid to a few of our firſt nobility. They may be conſidered as guardians of our ſhips, military and commercial.

Their powers are very extenſive: they examine the mathematical children of Chriſt's Hoſpital; maſters of his majeſty's ſhips; they appoint pilots for the river Thames; ſettle the general rates of pilotage; erect light-houſes, and ſea-marks; grant licences to poor ſeamen, not free of the city, to row on the Thames; prevent foreigners from ſerving on board our ſhips without licence; puniſh ſeamen for mutiny and deſertion; hear and determine complaints of officers and men in the merchants ſervice, but liable to appeal to the judge of the court of admiralty; ſuperintend the deepening and cleanſing of the river Thames, and have under their juriſdiction the ballaſt-office; have powers to buy lands, and receive donations for charitable uſes; and, in conſequence, relieve annually many thouſands of poor ſeamen, their widows, and orphans.

It is in this houſe that the buſineſs of the inſtitution is carried on: but the mother-houſe is at Deptford, the corporation being named, the maſter, wardens, and aſſiſtants of the guild or fraternity of the moſt glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the pariſh of Deptford Strond, in the county of Kent.

After the Cuſtom-houſe, the firſt place of note is Billingſgate, or, to adapt the ſpelling to conjectures of antiquaries, Belin's-gate, or the gate of Belinus, king of Britain, fellow-adventurer with Brennus, king of the Gauls, at the ſacking of Rome, three hundred and ſixty years before the chriſtian era: and the Beli mawr, who graces the pedigrees of numbers of ancient Britons. There does not appear however any record of a gate at this place; but there was a ſmall port for the reception of ſhipping, and,

for a conſiderable time, this was the moſt important place for the landing of almoſt every article of commerce. In the reign of King William it became celebrated as a fiſh-market; and by act of parliament it is made a free port for fiſh, which might be ſold there every day in the week except Sunday.

A little to the weſt is London-bridge. The year of its foundation is not ſettled. The firſt mention of it is in the laws of Ethelred, which fix the tolls of veſſels coming to Billingſgate, or ad Pontem. It could not be prior to the year 993, when Unlaf, the Dane, ſailed up the river as high as Stains, without interruption: nor yet after the year 1016 in which Ethelred died: and the great Canute, king of Denmark, when he beſieged London, was impeded in his operations by a bridge, which even at that time muſt have been ſtrongly fortified, which obliged him to have recourſe to the following vaſt expedient. He cauſed a prodigious ditch to be cut on the ſouth ſide of the Thames, at Rotherhithe, or Redriff, a little to the eaſt of Southwark, which he continued at a diſtance from the ſouth end of the bridge, in form of a ſemicircle, opening into the weſtern part of the river. Through this he drew his ſhips, and effectually completed the blockade of the city. But the valour of the citizens obliged him to raiſe the ſiege. Evidences of this great work are to be found in the place called the Dock Head, at Redriff, where it began.

Originally there was a ferry, and the bridge originated from the public ſpirit of the college of prieſts of St. Mary Overie; but it muſt be underſtood that the firſt bridge was of timber,

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the materials at hand, and moſt probably rudely put together.

In 1136, the bridge was burnt down. By the year 1163 it grew ſo ruinous, as to occaſion its being rebuilt, under the care of one Peter, curate of St. Mary Colechurch, a celebrated architect of thoſe times. It was ſoon after determined to build a bridge of ſtone, and, about the year 1176, the ſame Peter was employed again. It proved a work of thirty-three years: the architect died four years before it was completed; and another clergyman, Iſenbert, maſter of the ſchools of Xainctes, was recommended to the citizens, by King John, for the honour of finiſhing it; but they rejected their prince's choice, and committed the work to three merchants of London, who completed it in 1209.

This great work was founded on enormous piles, driven as cloſely as poſſible together: on their tops were laid long planks ten inches thick, ſtrongly bolted; and on them were placed the baſe of the pier, the lowermoſt ſtones of which were bedded in pitch, to prevent the water from damaging the work: round all were the piles which were called the Sterlings, deſigned for the preſervation of the foundation piles. Theſe contracted the ſpace between the piers ſo greatly, as to occaſion, at the retreat of every tide, a fall of five feet, or a number of temporary cataracts, which, ſince the foundation of the bridge, have occaſioned the loſs of many thouſand lives. The water, at ſpring-tides, riſes to the height of about eighteen feet. The length of this vaſt work is nine hundred and fifteen feet, the exact breadth of the river. The number of arches was nineteen, of unequal dimenſions, and greatly deformed

formed by the ſterlings, and the houſes on each ſide, which overhung and leaned in a moſt terrific manner. In moſt places they hid the arches, and nothing appeared but the rude piers. Within recollection, the ſtreet on London-bridge was narrow, darkſome, and dangerous to paſſengers, from the multitude of carriages: frequent arches of ſtrong timber croſſed the ſtreet, from the tops of the houſes, to keep them together, and from falling into the river. Moſt of the houſes were tenanted by pin or needle makers, and economical ladies were wont to drive from the St. James's end of the town, to make cheap purchaſes.

In the bridge are three openings, on each ſide, with baluſtrades, to give paſſengers a ſight of the water and ſhipping. In one part had been a drawbridge, uſeful either by way of defence, or for the admiſſion of ſhips into the upper part of the river. This was protected by a ſtrong tower The top of this tower, in the ſad and turbulent days of this kingdom, uſed to be the ſhambles of human fleſh, and covered with heads or quarters of unfortunate partizans. Even ſo late as the year 1598, Hentzner, the German traveller, with German accuracy, counted on it above thirty heads. The old map of the city, in 1597, repreſents them in a moſt horrible cluſter.

At the ſouth end of the bridge, one Peter Corbis, a Dutchman, in the year 1582, invented an engine to force the water of the Thames into leaden pipes, to ſupply many of the adjacent parts of the city. It has, ſince that time, been ſo greatly improved by the ſkill of the Engliſh mechanics, as to become a moſt curious as well as uſeful piece of machinery, and to be extreme-

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ly worthy the attention of profeſſors of that branch of ſcience.

An unparralleled calamity happened on this bridge within four years afters it was finiſhed. A fire began on it at the Southwark end; multitudes of people ruſhed out of London to extinguiſh it; while they were engaged in this charitable deſign, the fire ſeized on the oppoſite end, and hemmed in the crowd.—Above three thouſand perſons periſhed in the flames, or were drowned by overloading the veſſels which were hardy enough to attempt their relief.

The gallant action of Edmund Oſborne, anceſter to the Duke of Leeds, when he was apprentice to Sir William Hewet, cloth-worker, muſt by no means be forgotten. About the year 1536, when his maſter lived in one of theſe tremendous houſes, a ſervant maid was playing with his only daughter in her arms, in a window over the water, and accidentally dropt the child. Young Oſborne, who was witneſs to the misfortune, inſtantly ſprang into the river, and, beyond all expectation, brought her ſafe to the terrified family. Several perſons of rank paid their addreſſes to her, when ſhe was marriageable; among others, the Earl of Shrewſbury: but Sir William gratefully decided in favour of Oſborne; "Oſborne, ſays he, *ſaved her*, and Oſborne *ſhall enjoy her*." In her right he poſſeſſed a great fortune. He became ſheriff of London in 1575, and lord mayor in 1582.

Very near the northen end of the bridge, is the church of St. Magnus. It is probably a church of great antiquity; yet the firſt mention of it is in 1433. It was conſumed in the great fire,

but within ten years was reſtored in the preſent handſome ſtyle.

A little higher up, on the left hand, is Eaſtcheap, immortalized by Shakeſpeare, as the place of rendezvous of Sir John Falſtaff and his merry companions. Here ſtood the Boar's Head tavern; the ſite is now covered with modern houſes, but in the front of one is ſtill preſerved the memory of the ſign, the Boar's Head, cut in ſtone.

In Pudding lane, at a very ſmall diſtance from this church, begun the ever-memorable calamity by fire, on the 2d of September, 1666. In four days it conſumed every part of this noble city within the walls, except what lies within a line drawn from the north part of Coleman-ſtreet, and juſt to the ſouth-weſt of Leadenhall, and from thence to the Tower. Its ravages were alſo extended without the walls, to the weſt, as far as Fetter-lane, and the Temple. As it begun in Pudding-lane, it ended in Smithfield at Pye-corner! which might occaſion the inſcription with the figure of a boy, on a houſe in the laſt place, now almoſt eraſed, which attributes "the fire of London to the ſin of gluttony."

Sir Chriſtopher Wren was coeval to this misfortune. The plans his great genius offered to the public for rebuilding the city, with genuine taſte, and a ſplendor worthy of ancient Rome, were unfortunately rejected. But ſtill he was the reſtorer of ſeveral of our public buildings: many of our temples aroſe with improved beauty from his plans.

That aſtoniſhing proof of his genius, the Monument, is placed on the ſide of Fiſh-ſtreet, very near to the ſpot where the calamity began. It

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is a Doric column, two hundred and two feet high, fluted, and finiſhed with an urn, from which iſſues flames, inſtead of a noble ſtatue of the reigning king, as the great architect propoſed. On the weſt ſide of the pedeſtal is a baſs relief, cut by Gabriel Cibber in admirable taſte. It repreſents emblematically this ſad cataſtrophe; Charles is ſeen, ſurrounded with Liberty, Genius, and Science, giving directions for the reſtoring of the city. Here the ſculptor found, luckily, one example to compliment the attention of the thoughtleſs monarch towards the good of his ſubjects; for, during the horrors of the conflagration, and after it was ſubdued, his endeavours to ſtop the evil, and to remedy the effect, were truly indefatigable. This noble column was begun in 1671; and finiſhed in 1677, at the expence of 14,500l. The damage ſuſtained by the cruel element, was computed at ten million ſeven hundred and ſixteen thouſand pounds. But Providence, mingling mercy with juſtice, ſuffered only the loſs of a very few lives.

Great as this calamity was, yet it proved the providential cauſe of putting a ſtop to one of a far more tremendous nature. The plague, which, for a ſeries of ages, had, with very ſhort intervals, viſited our capital in its moſt dreadful forms, never appeared there again after the rebuilding of the city in a more open and airy manner, which removed ſeveral nuiſances, which, if not the actual origin of a plague, was aſſuredly one great pabulum, when it had ſeized our ſtreets. The laſt was in 1665, when, in about ſix months, by the ſmalleſt computation, a hundred and threeſcore thouſand people fell by the deſtroying angel.

Almoſt

Almoſt oppoſite to the place where the monument now ſtands, was a large ſtone houſe, the habitation of Edward, our famous Black Prince, the flower of Engliſh chivalry.

At a ſmall diſtance, to the weſt of the bridge, is Fiſhmonger's-hall, a very handſome building, erected ſince the deſtruction of the old hall by the great fire. It faces the river, and commands a fine view of the water and the bridge. In the court-room are ſeveral pictures of the various ſorts of vendible fiſhes.

This company pays five hundred pounds a year to charitable uſes.

To the weſt of this place was the Steel-yard, a moſt noted quay for the landing of wheat, rye, and other grain; cables, maſts, tar, flax, hemp, linen cloth, wainſcot, wax, ſteel, and other merchandize, imported by the Eaſterlings, or Germans. Here was the Guildhalda Teutonicorum, or Guildhall of thoſe people. They were our maſters in the art of commerce, and ſettled here even before the eleventh century.

After ſeveral revocations and renewals of the charter, the houſe, in 1597, was ſhut up, by our wiſe and patriotic queen, and the German inhabitants expelled the kingdom.

At this time, it is the great repoſitory of the imported iron, which furniſhes our metropolis with that neceſſary material. The quantity of bars, that fill the yards and warehouſes of this quarter, ſtrike with aſtoniſhment the moſt indifferent beholder. Next to the water-ſide are two eagles, with imperial crowns round their necks, placed on two columns.

Not remote from hence formerly ſtood the Erber, a vaſt houſe or palace, which often chang-

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ed maſters. It was once dignified by being the reſidence of our illuſtrious navigator, Sir Francis Drake.

Beyond the Steel-yard is Dowgate, now a place of little note. Here ſtood one of the Roman gates, through which was the way for paſſengers, who took boat at the trajectus, or ferry, into the continuation of the military way towards Dover.

Near Dowgate, runs concealed into the Thames, the ancient Wal-brook, or river of Wells, mentioned in a charter of the Conqueror, to the college of St. Martin-le-grand. It riſes to the north of Moorfields, and paſſed through London Wall, between Biſhopſgate and Moorgate, and ran through the city; for a long time it was quite expoſed, and had over it ſeveral bridges, which were maintained by the priors of certain religious houſes, and others. Between two and three centuries ago it was vaulted over with brick; the top paved, and formed into a ſtreet; and, for a long time paſt, known only by name.

In this neighbourhood was the great houſe, called the Vintrie, with vaſt wine-vaults beneath. Here, in 1314, reſided Sir John Giſors, lord mayor, and conſtable of the Tower. But the memorable feaſting of another owner, Sir Henry Picard, vintner, lord mayor in 1356, muſt not be forgotten, who, "in one day, did ſumptuouſly feaſt Edward, king of England; John, king of France; the King of Cipres, (then arrived in England;) David, king of Scots; Edward, prince of Wales; with many noblemen, and other: and after, the ſayd Henry Picard kept his hall againſt all commers whoſoeur, that were willing to play at dice and hazard. In like manner the Lady Margaret,

his

his wife, did alſo keepe her chamber to the ſame intent. The King of Cipres, playing with Henry Picard, in his hall, did winne of him fifty markes; but Henry, beeing very ſkilfull in that art, altering his hand, did after winne of the ſame king the ſame fifty markes, and fifty markes more; which when the ſame king began to take in ill part, although hee diſſembled the ſame, Henry ſaid unto him, My lord and king, be not agreeued, I court not your gold, but your play, for I have not bidd you hither that I might grieue, but that amongſt other things I might ſee your play; and gave him his money againe, plentifully beſtowing of his owne amongſt the retinue: beſides, he gave many rich gifts to the king, and other nobles and knights, which dined with him, to the great glory of the citizens of London in thoſe days."

Vintner's Hall faces Thames-ſtreet. It is diſtinguiſhed by the figure of Bacchus ſtriding his tun, placed on the columns of the gate. In the great hall is a good picture of St. Martin, on a white horſe, dividing his cloak with our Saviour, who appeared to him in the year 337, in the character of a beggar.

The celebrated Sir Richard Whittington founded, near this place, Whittington College, in the church of St. Michael Royal, rebuilt by him, and finiſhed by his executors, in 1424. The college was ſuppreſſed at the reformation, but the almſhouſes, which belonged to it, ſtill exiſt.

The Tower Royal ſtood in a ſtreet of the ſame name, a little beyond this church, and was the ſcene of ſome memorable events. It was ſuppoſed to have been founded by Henry I. and, according

according to Stow, was the refidence of King Stephen.

In this tower, Richard, in 1386, lodged, when his royal gueft, Leon III. king of Armenia, who had been expelled his kingdom by the Turks, took refuge in England. Richard treated him with the utmoft munificence, loaded him with gifts, and fettled on the unfortunate prince a thoufand pounds a-year for life. After two months ftay, he returned into France, where he alfo met with a reception fuitable to his rank; and dying at Paris, in 1393, was interred in the Celeftins, where his tomb is ftill to be feen.

Near the water-fide, a little to the weft of Vintners-hall, ftood Worcefter-place, the houfe of the accompliſhed John Tiptoft, earl of Worcefter, lord high treafurer of England. All his love for the fciences could not foften in him the ferocious temper of the unhappy times he lived in. While he was in Ireland, he cruelly deftroyed two infants of the Defmond family. And, in 1470, fitting in judgment on twenty gentlemen and yeomen, taken at fea near Southampton, he caufed them to be hanged and beheaded, then hung by their legs, and their heads ftuck on a ftake, driven into their fundaments. He had deferted the cauſe of Henry, and was beheaded by order of the great Earl of Warwick, who had juft before thought proper to quit that of Edward.

The next place of antiquity, on the banks of the Thames, is Queenhithe, or harbour: its original name was Edred's hithe, and poſſibly exiſted in the time of the Saxons. This was one of the places for large boats, and even ſhips, to diſcharge their lading; for there was a draw-bridge

in one part of London-bridge, which was pulled up, occaſionally, to admit the paſſage of large veſſels.

Oppoſite to Queenhithe, on the ſouth ſide of Thames-ſtreet, is Little Trinity-lane, where the company of painter-ſtainers have their hall. Theſe artiſts formed themſelves into a fraternity as early as the reign of Edward III. and alſo erected themſelves into a company; but were not incorporated. They ſtyled themſelves Painter-ſtainers; the chief work being the ſtaining or painting of glaſs, illuminating miſſals, or painting of portatif, or other altars, and now and then a portrait; witneſs that of Richard II. and the portraits of the great John Talbot and his wife, preſerved at Caſtle Aſhby.

They were incorporated in 1576, had their maſter, warden, and common ſeal.

The next remarkable place is Baynard Caſtle, one of the two caſtles built on the weſt end of the town, "with walls and ramparts," mentioned by Fitzſtephens. It took its name from its founder, a nobleman, and follower of the Conqueror, and who died in the reign of William Rufus. This caſtle is frequently mentioned in hiſtory. It was occaſionally the royal reſidence, and ſome of the moſt illuſtrious names in ancient times are connected with it.

To the weſt of this ſtood the other of Fitz-ſtephen's caſtles, the Tower of Montfichet, founded by Gilbert de Montfichet, a native of Rome, but related to the Conqueror: he brought with him a ſtrong force, and fought gallantly in his cauſe, in the field of Haſtings. By him was founded this tower: its date was ſhort, for it

was demoliſhed by King John, in 1213, after baniſhing Richard, ſucceſſor to Gilbert, the actual owner.

From hence Mr. Pennant turned north, till he gained the ſite of Ludgate. On the left all is piety; Credo-lane, Ave Maria! lane, Amen Corner, and Paternoſter-row in particular, indicate the *ſanctity* of the motley inhabitants. Before us riſes the magnificent ſtructure of St. Paul's, and its confined church-yard. The left hand way leads to Warwick-lane:

> Where ſtands a dome majeſtic to the ſight,
> And ſumptuous arches bear its oval height;
> A golden globe, plac'd high with artful ſkill,
> Seems to the diſtant ſight a gilded pill.

In proſe, the College of Phyſicians; a ſociety founded originally by Dr. Linacre, the firſt who reſcued the medical art from the hands of illiterate monks and empirics. He ſtudied in Italy; and became phyſician to Henry VII. and VIII. Edward VI. and the Princeſs Mary. He died in 1524. The college was firſt in Knight-rider-ſtreet; afterwards it was removed to Amen Corner; and finally fixed here. The preſent building was the work of Sir Chriſtopher Wren. On the top of the dome is a gilt ball, which the witty Garth calls the *gilded pill*. On the ſummit of the centre is the bird of Æſculapius, the admoniſhing cock.

On one ſide of the court is a ſtatue of Charles II. on the oppoſite, that of the notorious Sir John Cutler.

In the great room are ſeveral portraits of gentlemen of the faculty. Among them Sir Theodore Mayerne, a native of Geneva, phyſician to James and Charles I. The great Sydenham, to

whom thouſands owe their lives, by his daring attempt (too long neglected) of the cool regimen in the ſmall-pox; and Harvey, who firſt diſcovered the circulation of the blood.

The portrait of Dr. Friend, the hiſtorian of phyſic, and the moſt elegant writer of his time, muſt not be omitted. The fine buſts of Harvey, Sydenham, and Mead, the phyſician of our own days, merit attention.

Warwick-lane took its name from its having in it the inn or houſe of Richard Nevil, the great earl of Warwick, whoſe popularity and manner of living merit recital. "Stow mentions his coming to London in the famous convention of 1458, with 600 men, all in red jackets embroidered, with ragged ſtaves, before and behind, and was lodged in Warwicke-lane; in whoſe houſe there was ſix oxen eaten at a breakfaſt, and every taverne was full of his meate, for hee that had any acquaintance in that houſe, might have there ſo much of ſodden and roſt meate, as he could pricke and carry upon a long dagger."

The memory of this king-making earl is ſtill preſerved by a fine ſtone ſtatue, placed in the front of a houſe in this lane, within two or three doors of the ſouth ſide of Newgate-ſtreet.

Not far from hence, near Ave Maria-lane, ſtood a great houſe, of ſtone and wood, belonging, in old times, to John, duke of Bretagny and earl of Richmond, cotemporary with Edward II. and III.; after him it was poſſeſſed by the earls of Pembroke, in the time of Richard II. and Henry VI. and, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, by Henry, lord Abergavenny. To finiſh the anti-climax, it was finally poſſeſſed by the Company of

of Stationers, who rebuilt it of wood, and made it their hall. It was deſtroyed by the great fire, and was ſucceeded by the preſent plain building. The preceding owners might boaſt of their nobility; their ſucceſſors of their wealth; for, in that ſad calamity, Lord Clarendon eſtimated, that the loſs of the company did not amount to leſs than two hundred thouſand pounds.

The cathedral of St. Paul more than fills the ſpace of Ludgate-hill. The beſt authority we have for the origin of this church, is from its great reſtorer, Sir Chriſtopher Wren. His opinion, that there had been a church on this ſpot, built by the chriſtians, in the time of the Romans, was confirmed: when he ſearched for the foundations for his own deſign, he met with thoſe of the original preſbyterium, or ſemicircular chancel of the old church. They conſiſted only of Kentiſh rubble-ſtone, artfully worked, and conſolidated with exceeding hard mortar, in the Roman manner, much excelling the ſuperſtructure. He explodes the notion of there having been here a temple of Diana, and the diſcovery of the horns of animals uſed in the ſacrifices to that goddeſs, on which the opinion had been founded, no ſuch thing having been diſcovered in all his ſearches.

The firſt church is ſuppoſed to have been deſtroyed in the Dioclefian perſecution, and to have been rebuilt in the reign of Conſtantine. This was again demoliſhed by the pagan Saxons; and reſtored, in 603, by Sebert, a petty prince, ruling in theſe parts, under Ethelbert, king of Kent, the firſt chriſtian monarch of the Saxon race; who, at the inſtance of St. Auguſtine, appointed Melitus the firſt biſhop of London. Erkenwald, the ſon of King Offa, fourth in ſucceſſion from Melitus,

Melitus, ornamented his cathedral very highly, and improved the revenues with his own patrimony.

When the city of London was deſtroyed by fire, in 1086; this church was burnt; the Biſhop Mauritius began to rebuild it, and laid the foundations, which remained till its ſecond deſtruction, from the ſame cauſe, in the laſt century. Notwithſtanding Mauritius lived twenty years after he had begun this pious work, and Biſhop Beauvages enjoyed the ſee twenty more, yet, ſuch was the grandeur of the deſign, that it remained unfiniſhed.

The ſteeple was finiſhed in 1221. The noble ſubterraneous church of St. Faith, Eccleſia Sanctæ Fidis in cryptis, was begun in 1257. It was ſupported by three rows of maſſy cluſtered pillars, with ribs diverging from them to ſupport the ſolemn roof. This was the pariſh church.

The Chapter-houſe, adjoining to the ſouth tranſept, was circular, and ſupported by four central pillars, and of more elegant gothic than the reſt of the building. This projected into a moſt beautiful cloiſter, two ſtories high. On the walls was painted the Machabre, or dance of death, a common ſubject on the walls of cloiſters or religious places. This was a ſingle piece, a long train of all orders of men, from the pope to the loweſt of human beings; each figure has, as his partner, Death; the firſt ſhaking his remembering hour glaſs.

This cloiſter, the dance, and innumerable fine monuments, fell victims to the ſacrilege of the protector, Somerſet, who demoliſhed the whole, and carried the materials to his palace, then erecting in the Strand.

Farther

Farther to the weſt, adjoining to the ſouth ſide, was the pariſh church of St. Gregory. Over it was one of the towers which ornamented the weſtern front. It was called the Lollards Tower, and was the biſhop's priſon for the heterodox, in which was committed many a midnight murder.

The ſtyle of the ancient cathedral was a moſt beautiful gothic; over the eaſt end was a moſt elegant circular window; alterations were made in the ends of the two tranſepts, ſo that their form is not delivered down to us in the ancient plans; from the central tower roſe a lofty and moſt graceful ſpire.

The dimenſions of this noble temple, as taken in 1309, were theſe: the length ſix hundred and ninety feet; the breadth a hundred and twenty; the height of the roof of the weſt part, from the floor, one hundred and two; of the eaſt part, a hundred and eighty-eight; of the tower, two hundred and ſixty; of the ſpire, which was made of wood, covered with lead, two hundred and ſeventy-four. The whole ſpace the church occupied, was three acres and a half, one rood and a half, and ſix perches.

The nave was ſupported by cluſtered pillars and round arches, the ſtyle preſerved by the Normans, after the conquered Saxons. The galleries and windows of the tranſepts were alſo finiſhed with rounded arches. The ſkreen to the choir, and the chapel of our Lady, were gothic. The ſkreen remarkably elegant, ornamented with ſtatues on each ſide of the door, at the expence of Sir Paul Pindar.

The high altar dazzled with gems and gold, the gifts of its numerous votaries. John, king

of France, when priſoner in England, firſt paying his reſpects to St. Erkenwald's ſhrine, offered four baſons of gold: and the gifts at the obſequies of princes, foreign and Britiſh, were of immenſe value. On the day of the converſion of the tutelar ſaint, the charities were prodigious, firſt to the ſouls, when an indulgence of forty days pardon was given, *vere pœnitentibus, contritis et confeſſis*; and, by order of Henry III. fifteen hundred tapers were placed in the church, and fifteen thouſand poor people fed in the churchyard.

The boys of St. Paul's were famous for acting of the myſteries, or holy plays, and even regular dramas. They often had the honour of performing before our monarchs. Their preparations were expenſive; ſo that they petitioned Richard II. to prohibit ſome ignorant and unexperienced perſons from acting the Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament, to the great prejudice of the clergy of the church. They had their barne-biſhop, or child biſhop, who aſſumed the ſtate and attire of a prelate. Ludicrous as this holy counterfeit was, Dean Colet expreſsly orders, that his ſcholars ſhall, "every Childermas daye, come to Paulis churche, and heare the chylde byſhop's ſermon, and after be at the hygh maſſe, and each of them offer a penny to the chylde byſhop; and with them, the maiſters and ſurveyors of the ſcole." This character was very common in many of the churches in France, under the name of L'eveque des foux, or archeveque des foux. They were dreſſed in the pontifical habits, and ſung ſuch indecent ſongs, danced and committed ſuch horrible profanations, even before the altar, that at length

length they were ſuppreſſed by an arret of parliament, at the requeſt of the Dean and Chapter of Rheims.

In 1561, the noble ſpire was wholly conſumed by lightning, and never reſtored.

Before this cathedral was the famous Paul's Croſs, a pulpit formed of wood, mounted upon ſteps of ſtone, and covered with lead, in which the moſt eminent divines were appointed to preach every Sunday, in the forenoon. To this place, the court, the mayor, and aldermen, and principal citizens, uſed to reſort.' The greateſt part of the congregation ſat in the open air; the king and his train had covered galleries; and the better ſort of people were alſo protected from the injury of the weather; but the far greater part ſtood expoſed in the open air; for which reaſon the preacher went, in very bad weather, to a place called the Shrowds; a covered ſpace on the ſide of the church, to protect the congregation in inclement ſeaſons. Conſiderable contributions were raiſed among the nobility and citizens, to ſupport ſuch preachers as were (as was often the caſe) called to town from either of the univerſities. In particular, the lord mayor and aldermen ordered that every preacher, who came from a diſtance, ſhould be freely accommodated, during five days, with ſweet and convenient lodgings, fire, candle, and all neceſſaries. And notice was given by the Biſhop of London, to the preacher appointed by him, of the place he was to repair to.

This croſs was demoliſhed, in 1643, by order of parliament, executed by the willing hands of Iſaac Pennington, the fanatical lord mayor of that

that year, who died in the Tower, a convicted regicide.

Before this croſs, in 1483, was brought, diveſted of all her ſplendor, Jane Shore, the charitable, the merry concubine of Edward IV. and, after his death, of his favourite, the unfortunate Lord Haſtings. After the loſs of her protectors, ſhe fell a victim to the malice of crook-backed Richard. He was diſappointed (by her excellent defence) of convicting her of witchcraft, and confederating with her lover, to deſtroy him. He then attacked her on the weak ſide of frailty. This was undeniable. He conſigned her to the ſeverity of the church: ſhe was carried to the biſhop's palace, clothed in a white ſheet, with a taper in her hand, and from thence conducted to the cathedral, and the croſs, before which ſhe made a confeſſion of her only fault. Every other virtue bloomed in this ill-fated fair, with the fulleſt vigour. She could not reſiſt the ſolicitations of a youthful monarch, the handſomeſt man of his time. On his death ſhe was reduced to neceſſity, ſcorned by the world, and caſt off by her huſband, with whom ſhe was paired in her childiſh years, and forced to fling herſelf into the arms of Haſtings.

She lived to a great age, but in great diſtreſs and miſerable poverty; deſerted even by thoſe to whom ſhe had, during proſperity, done the moſt eſſential ſervices. She dragged a wretched life, even to the time of Sir Thomas More, who introduces her ſtory into his life of Edward V.

Royal contracts of marriage were notified to the people from this place.

Among the moſt famous preachments ever made here, were thoſe done by order of Henry VIII.

VIII. who compelled the Biſhop of London to ſend up to "Paulis Croſs, from Sonday to Sonday," preachers to preach down the Pope's authority; to ſhew to the people that he was no more than the ſimple biſhop of Rome, and that his uſurpations were only the effect of the negligence of the princes of this realm. And thus his holineſs's bulls were fairly baited out of the kingdom, by his own dogs.

Many are the examples of perſons bearing the faggot, and of making public recantation of their faith, of both religions, at this place. The reformers bore that badge, as a mark of their eſcape: the catholics were excuſed from the burning, therefore were excuſed from the burden.

The reign of Queen Elizabeth was wiſely uſhered in, by the appointment of good and able men to preach from this croſs the doctrine of the reformation, and rejection of the papal power; in which politics were naturally intermixed. This began April the 9th, 1559.

The ſame heroine, given way to a moſt ungenerous paſſion, cauſed from this pulpit the memory of her once-beloved Eſſex to be blackened; to ſuffer "the indignity of a ſermon at Paul's Croſs, ſet out in command. Some ſparks of indignation remaining in the queen, that were unquenched even by his blood."

In 1596, while the lord mayor and aldermen were attending a ſermon at this place, they received an order from the queen, to levy a thouſand able-bodied men. They quitted their devotions, and performed their commiſſion before eight at night, and had them ready armed for their march

before

before morning. The ſervice they were deſigned for was, to aſſiſt the French in raiſing the ſiege of Calais, then beſieged by the Spaniards; but the place being taken by the time they reached Dover, they returned to the city, after a week's abſence. From the uſual policy of Elizabeth, it is poſſible the ſermon and order were both preconcerted; the moment of devotion being the apteſt to inſpire zeal, and promote an enthuſiaſtic ardour in the people to fly to a ſtandard raiſed againſt a nation ſo deteſted, and ſo inimical to our religion and liberties, as the Spaniards.

The laſt ſermon which was preached at this place, was before James I. who came in great ſtate on horſe-back from Whitehall, on Midlent Sunday, 1620: he was received at Temple-bar, by the lord mayor and aldermen, who preſented him with a purſe of gold. At St. Paul's he was received by the clergy in their richeſt veſtments.

The object of the ſermon was the repairing of the cathedral. The king and the principal perſons retired from the Croſs to the biſhop's palace, to conſult on the matter, and, after a magnificent banquet, the court returned to Whitehall.

In conſequence of reſolutions, taken in 1620, by James I. to repair the cathedral, the celebrated Inigo Jones was appointed to the work. But it was not attempted till the year 1633, when Laud laid the firſt ſtone, and Inigo the fourth. That great architect begun with a moſt notorious impropriety, giving to the weſt end a portico of the Corinthian order—beautiful indeed—to this ancient gothic pile; and to the ends of the two tranſepts, gothic fronts in a moſt horrible ſtyle. The great fire made way for the reſtoring of this magnificent

magnificent pile, in its preſent noble form, by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, an architect worthy of ſo great a deſign.

A ſingular accident happened at the beginning: while the great architect was ſetting out the dimenſions of the dome, he ordered a common labourer to bring him a flat ſtone, to be laid as a direction to the maſons; he brought a fragment of a graveſtone, on which was the word, *Reſurgam*. This was not loſt on Sir Chriſtopher; he caught the idea of the Phœnix, which he placed on the ſouth portico, with that word cut beneath.

The firſt ſtone was laid on June 21, 1675; and the building was completed by him in 1710; but the whole decorations were not finiſhed till 1723. It was a moſt ſingular circumſtance, that, notwithſtanding it was thirty-five years in building, it was begun and finiſhed by one architect, and under one prelate, Henry Compton, biſhop of London. The church of St. Peter's was a hundred and thirty-five years in building, in the reigns of nineteen popes, and went through the hands of twelve architects. It is not, as often miſtaken, built after the model of that famous temple: it is the entire conception of our great countryman; and has been preferred in ſome reſpects, by a judicious writer, to even the Roman Baſilica. Its dimenſions are leſs. The comparative view is given in the Parentalia, and copied in London, and its environs. The height of St. Peter's, to the top of the croſs, is four hundred and thirty-ſeven feet and a half; that of St. Paul's, three hundred and forty feet; ſo that, from its ſituation, it is lofty enough to be ſeen from the ſea. The length of the firſt, is ſeven

hundred

hundred and twenty-nine feet; of the latter, five hundred. The greateſt breadth of St. Peter's is three hundred and ſixty-four; of St. Paul's, one hundred and eighty.

The internal view of St. Paul's is grand, but naked; however this defect will ſoon be ſupplied, by the introduction of monuments to illuſtrious perſons. Thoſe of Dr. Johnſon and the philanthropic Howard were the two firſt.

The ſtatue of Queen Anne, of white marble, with the figures of Britain, France, Ireland, and America, at the baſe, is placed before the weſtern front. This roſe from the chiſel of Francis Bird, as did the converſion of St. Paul in the pediment, and the baſs-reliefs under the portico.

To the ſouth of this cathedral are the College of Civilians, or Doctors Commons, the court of arches, the court of delegates, and ſeveral others, the great ſatellites of the church. The court of arches took its name, *curia de arcubus*, from having been once kept in Bow-church, Cheapſide. With the downfal of the church of Rome their powers decreaſed, and continued decreaſing, as the rights of mankind became better underſtood.

On Bennet-hill, adjacent to theſe courts, is the College of Heralds, a foundation of great antiquity, in which the records are kept of all the old blood of the kingdom. In the warlike times of our Henries and our Edwards, the heralds were in full employ, and often ſent upon moſt dangerous ſervices; to hurl defiance in the teeth of irritated enemies, or to bring to their duty profligate rebels. Sometimes it has coſt them their noſe and ears, and ſometimes their heads. At preſent they reſt ſafe from all harms: are often

of

of great uſe in proving conſanguinity, and helping people to ſupply legal claims to eſtates.

Croſs Bennet-hill paſſes Knight-rider-ſtreet, ſo named from the gallant train of knights, who were wont to paſs this way, in the days of chivalry, from the Tower royal to the gay tournaments at Smithfield. From hence, Mr. Pennant paſſed to the King's Exchange, or the Old Change, a ſtreet parallel to the eaſt ſide of St. Paul's church-yard, which croſs the Roman road, or Watling ſtreet, and terminates cloſe to the weſt end of Cheapſide. This was the ſeat of the King's Exchanger, who delivered out to the other exchangers, through the kingdom, their coining-irons, and received them again when worn out, with an account of the ſums coined.

Cheapſide received its name from Chepe, a market, as being originally the great ſtreet of ſplendid ſhops. In the year 1246, it was an open field, called Crown-field, from an hoſterie, or inn, with the ſign of a crown, at the eaſt end. "At the ſame period," adds Stow, "nor two hundred years after, was any ſtreet in London paved, except Thames-ſtreet, and from Ludgate-hill to Charing-croſs." The goldſmiths ſhops were particularly ſuperb.

In Foſter-lane, which opens into the weſt end of this ſtreet, ſtands the hall of this opulent company. In the court-room is a fine portrait of Sir Hugh Myddleton, with a ſhell by him, out of which he may be ſuppoſed to have poured the uſeful element to the thirſting metropolis. The words, Fontes Fodinæ, are painted on the picture, to imply his double attentions. The wealth he got in the mines was totally exhauſted in the execution of his project, of which the metropolis,

to this moment, receives increaſing benefit. Sir Hugh left a ſhare in the New River to this company, for the benefit of the decayed members.

This company appeared as a fraternity as early as 1180, being then amerced for being adulterine, or for ſetting up without the king's licence. In the reign of Edward III. they obtained a patent, and were incorporated for the ſum of ten marks. Richard II. confirmed the ſame for twenty marks. They increaſed in wealth, and have left evident marks of charity, by having above a thouſand pounds a year to diſpoſe of, for benevolent purpoſes. They became in time the bankers of the capital. The Lombards were the firſt and the greateſt, and moſt of the money contracts in old times paſſed through their hands.

Regular banking by private people, reſulted, in 1643, from the calamity of the time. The firſt regular banker was Mr. Francis Child, goldſmith, who began buſineſs ſoon after the Reſtoration. He was the father of the profeſſion, a perſon of large fortune, and moſt reſpectable character.

Forſter-lane bounds, on the eaſt, that remarkable place, St. Martin's-le-grand: *imperium in imperio:* ſurrounded by the city, yet ſubject, near three centuries, to the governing powers of Weſtminſter-abbey. A large and fair college was founded, A. D. 700, by Wythred, king of Kent, and rebuilt and chiefly endowed by two noble Saxon brothers, Ingelric and Edward, about the year 1056. William the Conqueror confirmed it in 1068, and even made it independent of every other eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, from the regal and even the papal. It was governed by a dean, and had a number of ſecular canons. Succeeding monarchs confirmed all its privileges. It had

Sak,

Sak, Sok, Tol, and all the long liſt of Saxon indulgences. It had alſo from the beginning the dreadful privilege of ſanctuary, which was the cauſe of its being the reſort of every ſpecies of profligates, from the murderer to the pick-pocket; and was moſt tenaciouſly vindicated by its holy rulers. In 1457 the king thought proper to regulate theſe privileges, and to diſtinguiſh how far they might be protected; and that the dean and chapter ſhould take care that none of the villanous refugees ſhould become further noxious to their fellow creatures.

A magnificent church was erected within this juriſdiction, which was continued till the college was ſurrendered, in 1548, when it was pulled down, and a great tavern erected in the place. St. Martin's-le-grand was then, and ſtill continues, under the government of the Dean of Weſtminſter. It was granted to that monaſtery, by Henry VII. It ſtill continues independent of the city: numbers of mechanics (particularly taylors and ſhoemakers) ſet up there, and exerciſe their trades within its limits, and have votes for the members of the borough of Weſtminſter. The dean and chapter have a court here, and a priſon.

On the ſouth of Cheapſide ſtands St. Mary-le-Bow, or *de arcubus*, being originally built upon arches. It periſhed in 1666, and was rebuilt after a deſign of Sir Chriſtopher Wren's; and may be called "a delightful abſurdity."

In the middle of the ſtreet, a little to the weſt of the church, ſtood the croſs and conduit. The firſt was one of the affectionate tokens of Edward I. towards his Queen Eleanor, built where her body reſted in its way to interment, in 1290.

In

In the year 1643, the parliament voted the taking down of all croſſes, and the demoliſhing of all popiſh paintings, &c. The deſtruction of this croſs was committed to Sir Robert Harlow; who went on the ſervice with true zeal, attended by a troop of horſe, and two companies of foot, and executed his orders moſt effectually.

A little to the eaſt of the croſs ſtood the conduit, which ſerved as the mother or chief aqueduct, which was to ſerve the leſſer conduits with water, brought by pipes, from Paddington. This ſtood on the ſite of the old conduit, founded in 1285, caſtellated with ſtone, and ciſterned in lead, as old Stow tells us; and again rebuilt in 1479, by Thomas Ilan, one of the ſheriffs. On ſome very feſtive occaſions theſe conduits have been made to run with *claret*. Such was the caſe at the coronation of Anna Bullen; who was received at the leſſer conduit by Pallas, Juno, and Venus. Mercury, in the name of the goddeſſes, preſented to her a ball of gold, divided into three parts, ſignifying three gifts, beſtowed on her by the deities, Wiſdom, Riches, and Felicity. But, alas! beneath them lurked ſpeedy diſgrace, impriſonment, the block, and axe.

Mr: Pennant confeſſes, that he is unable to fix the place where the old Standard in Cheap ſtood. The time of its foundation is unknown. It appears to have been very ruinous in 1442, at which time Henry VI. granted a licence for the repairing of it, together with a conduit in the ſame. This was a place at which executions, and other acts of juſtice, were, in old times, frequently performed.

Richard Lions, an eminent goldſmith, and late ſheriff of the city, was, in 1381, (with ſeveral others)

others) cruelly beheaded here, by order of Wat Tyler. At the ſame time numbers of foreign merchants, eſpecially Flemings, were dragged from the churches, and the Shibboleth (Judges, chap. xii. ver. 6.) of Bread and Cheeſe being put to them, (which they pronouncing Brot and Cawſe) they were inſtantly put to death. In 1450, Lord Say, high treaſurer of England, loſt his head at the Standard, by the brutality of John Cade. Shakeſpeare deſcribes the tragic ſcene moſt admirably.

The Guildhall ſtands at the end of a ſtreet running northward from Cheapſide. Before 1411, the court-hall, or Bury, was held at Aldermans Bury, ſo called from their meeting there. In Stow's days it was uſed as Carpenters-hall. A new one was begun in 1411, and finiſhed in twenty years, by voluntary contributions, by ſums raiſed for pardons of offences, and by fines. Its gothic front terminates the end of King-ſtreet. Its length is a hundred and fifty-three feet; its breadth forty-eight; its height fifty-five; ſo that it is capable of holding many thouſands of people. Elections, and every ſpecies of city buſineſs, is here tranſacted.

Portraits are within of numbers of our judges, who frequently try cauſes under this roof In particular, twelve of that order, of peculiar merit: the portraits of the able Sir Matthew Hale, and his eleven cotemporay judges: who, after the dreadful calamity of 1666, regulated the rebuilding of the city of London, by ſuch wiſe rules, as to prevent the endleſs train of vexatious law-ſuits, which might elſe have enſued; and have proved little leſs chargeable than the fire itſelf. Theſe portraits were executed by Michael

Wright, a good painter for the time of Charles II. and James II.

Fronting the entrance of this hall are two tremendous figures, by ſome named Gog and Magog; by Stow, an ancient Briton and Saxon. At the bottom of the room is a marble, of good workmanſhip, in honour of a diſtinguſhed citizen, executed by Mr. Bacon, ſoon after 1770. Here alſo is a ſtatue, by the ſame artiſt, of the illuſtrious Earl of Chatham.

Blackwall's, or Bakewell's-hall, ſtands immediately beyond this. It was once called Baſing's-haugh, or hall, from a family of that name, of great antiquity. Solomon Baſing was mayor in 1216; and another of the name, ſheriff in 1308. The houſe was purchaſed, in 1397, for 50l. by the mayor and commonalty, and from that time has been uſed as the market of woollen cloth.

Proclamations were formerly iſſued to compel people to bring their goods to this hall, in order to prevent deception in the manufacturers, which might bring diſcredit on us in foreign markets, and likewiſe be the means of defrauding the poor children of Chriſt's hoſpital, of part of the revenue which aroſe from the hallage of this great magazine.

The hoſpital of St. Thomas of Acon ſtood on the north of Cheapſide, founded by Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Helles, and his wife, Agnes, ſiſter to the turbulent Thomas Becket, who was born in the houſe of his father, Gilbert, which was ſituated on this ſpot. The mother of our meek ſaint was a fair Saracen, whom his father had married in the Holy Land. On the ſite of his houſe roſe the hoſpital, built in leſs than twenty years after the murder of Thomas. The

hoſpital

hoſpital conſiſted of a maſter and ſeveral brethren, profeſſing the rule of St. Auſtin. Henry VIII. granted the church, cloiſters, &c. to the Mercers' company, who had the gift of the maſterſhip. This whole pile was deſtroyed in the great fire, but was very handſomely rebuilt by this company, who have ſtill their hall here.

The Mercers' company is the firſt of the twelve, diſtinguiſhed by the privilege of chuſing the lord mayor. Mercery originally included all ſorts of ſmall wares, toys, and haberdaſhery. Not fewer than ſixty-two mayors were of this company, between the years 1214 and 1762.

The Old Jewry is a narrow ſtreet to the eaſt, and took its name from the great ſynagogue, which ſtood there till the unhappy race were expelled the kingdom, in 1291. Their perſecutions, under ſome of the preceding monarchs, nearly equalled thoſe of the chriſtians, under the Roman emperors: yet, the thirſt of gain detained them in this country, in defiance of perſecution. The Fratres de Sacca, or de Penitentia, a new order of friars, got poſſeſſion of the Jewiſh temple; but they did not keep it long.

The Grocers' company bought the chapel, or church, in 1411, for three hundred and twenty marks. It has a noble room, a gothic front, and bow window.

Buckleſbury, is a ſtreet which opens on the ſouth of Cheapſide, and a little to the weſt of Grocers'-hall; and was, in Stow's time, inhabited by grocers and apothecaries. It took its name from one Buckle, who had in it a large manor-houſe of ſtone. Poor Buckle loſt his life in a ſtrange way. An old tower ſtood near his houſe,

built

built by Edward I. and called the Cornets Tower; Buckle intended to pull this down, and to replace it with a handſome wooden houſe; but in too greedily demoliſhing this tower, a ſtone fell, and cruſhed him to death.

The Manſion-houſe, is on the ſame ſide of the way, "damned to everlaſting fame." The ſight is amply relieved by another building behind it, St. Stephen's, Walbrook, a ſmall church, the *chef de d'œuvre* of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and of moſt exquiſite beauty. "Perhaps, Italy itſelf," ſays a judicious writer, can produce no modern building that can vie with this in taſte and proportion; there is not a beauty, which the plan would admit of, that is not to be found here in the greateſt perfection; and foreigners, very juſtly, call our taſte in queſtion, for underſtanding the graces no better, and allowing it no higher degree of fame." Mr. Weſt's fine picture of the martyrdom of St. Stephen, is over the altar.

This, and many adjacent buildings, ſtand on the ſite of Stock's-market; which took its name from a pair of ſtocks for the puniſhment of offenders, erected near this ſpot, in 1281. For many centuries this was the great market of the city; in it ſtood the famous equeſtrian ſtatue, erected in honour of Charles II. by Sir Robert Viner, lord mayor. This *prudent* citizen diſcovered, at the founder's, one of John Sobieſki, king of Poland, trampling on a Turk; the good knight chriſtened the Poliſh monarch, Charles; and the turbaned Turk, Oliver Cromwell.

The opening before the Manſion-houſe, divides into three capital ſtreets: Cornhill in the centre;

the

the Bank of England, the old Threadneedle-ſtreet, on the north; and Lombard ſtreet, on the ſouth.

In proceeding down Cornhill, the Royal Exchange, that concourſe of all the various nations of the world, riſes with the full majeſty of commerce. While, however, we conſider the grandeur of the edifice, and the vaſt concerns carried on within its walls, we are equally aſtoniſhed to find that this expenſive, princely pile, originated from the munificence of Sir Thomas Greſham, a private citizen. He purchaſed ſome tenements on the ſite of the Royal Exchange; and, on June 7th, 1566, laid the foundation, and, in November, 1567, completed what was then called the Bourſe. Queen Elizabeth, in 1570, went in great ſtate from her palace at Somerſet houſe, to make Sir Thomas a viſit at his own houſe. After dinner ſhe went to the Bourſe, viſited every part, and then, by ſound of trumpet, dignified it with the title of the Royal Exchange. All the upper part was filled then, and even to this century, with ſhops; on this occaſion they were filled with the richeſt productions of the univerſe, to ſhew her majeſty the proſperity of the commercial parts of her dominions. This building periſhed in the great fire; and it was rebuilt, in its preſent magnificent form, by the city and the company of mercers, at the expence of 80,000l. It was completed in 1669; on Sept. 28, of that year, it was opened by the lord mayor, Sir William Turner.

The ſtatue of Sir Thomas Greſham is in one corner, in the dreſs of the times. Another, of that worthy citizen, Sir John Barnard, graces another part. The reſt are kings, which, down

to King Charles, with that of Sir Thomas, were chiefly executed by Gabriel Cibber; that of Charles II. in the centre, by Gibbons. Above ſtairs are the ſtatues of Charles I. and II. On the top of the tower, in front of the Exchange, is a Graſshopper, the creſt of Sir Thomas Greſham.

The king had a royal reſidence in this ſtreet, which was afterwards converted into a great and noted tavern, called the Pope's Head.

Leadenhall-ſtreet commences at the end of Cornhill; and takes its name from a large plain building, inhabited, about the year 1309, by Sir Hugh Nevil, knight; in 1384, belonging to Humphry Bohun, earl of Hereford. In 1408, it became the property of the munificent Whittington, who preſented it to the mayor and commonalty of London. In 1419, Sir Simon Eyre, citizen and draper, erected here a public granary, built with ſtone in its preſent form. This was deſigned as a preſervative againſt famine; and the intent was happily anſwered in diſtreſsful ſeaſons. This and other of the city granaries at firſt ſeem to have been under the care of the mayors; but regular ſurveyors were appointed in the reign of Henry VIII.

The houſe was alſo uſed for keeping the artillery and other arms of the city; and from its ſtrength was conſidered as the chief fortreſs within the city, in caſe of popular tumults: doles, largeſſes, or pious alms, were here diſtributed.

A little farther to the eaſt ſtands the India-houſe, a building now not unworthy of the lords of Indoſtan. It was founded, in 1726, on the ſpot once occupied by the charitable Sir William Craven,

Craven, mayor, in 1610; but has been recently improved and enlarged.

In the ſame ſtreet, to the weſt of St. Catharine Cree, ſtands the church of St. Andrew Undershaft, from the unfortunate ſhaft, or maypole, which, on May 1, 1517, gave riſe to the inſurrection of the apprentices, and the plundering of the foreigners in the city; whence it got the name of Evil May-day. From that time it was hung on a range of hooks over the doors of a long row of neighbouring houſes; till, in the third of Edward VI. an ignorant wretch, called Sir Stephen, curate of St. Catharine Cree, preaching againſt this maypole, as an idol, by naming the church St. Andrew, with the addition of Shaft—inflamed his audience ſo greatly, that, after eating a hearty dinner, to ſtrengthen themſelves, every owner of ſuch houſe over which the ſhaft hung, with aſſiſtance of others, ſawed off as much of it as hung over his premiſes: each took his ſhare, and committed to the flames the tremendous idol.

The faithful and able hiſtorian of the city, John Stow, was interred in the church of St. Andrew Undershaft. He died in 1605, aged 80; poor, as many other great and deſerving characters, whoſe *times* could not diſtinguiſh their worth. Stow's monument is ſtill in being, a well-executed figure, ſitting at a deſk, in a furred gown, and writing.

In Threadneedle, or more properly Three-needle-ſtreet, is ſituated that noble building, the Bank of England, which fills one ſide of the ſpace. The centre and the building behind were founded in the year 1733; the architect, George Sampſon. Before that time the buſineſs was

tranſacted

tranſacted in Grocers'-hall. The front is a ſort of veſtibule; the baſe ruſtic, the ornamental columns above, Ionic. Within is a court leading to a ſecond elegant building, which contains a hall and officers, where the debt of above two hundred and fifty millions is punctually diſcharged. Of late years two wings of uncommon elegance, deſigned by Sir Robert Taylor, have been added, at the expence of a few houſes, and of the church of St. Chriſtopher's le Stocks. Subſequent enlargements have alſo been made.

The name of the projector of this national glory, was Mr. James Paterſon, of Scotland. This palladium of our country was, in 1780, ſaved from the fury of an infamous banditti, by the virtue of its citizens, who formed ſuddenly a volunteer company, and over-awed the miſcreants; while the chief magiſtrate ſkulked, trembling in his manſion-houſe, and left his important charge to its fate. This reſervoir of national wealth has ſince been nightly under a military guard.

At the extremity of Threadneedle-ſtreet, appears the origin of its name, in Merchant Taylors-hall; at the period in which they were called Taylors, and Linen-armourers, under which title they were incorporated in 1480; and by Henry VII. by that of the men of the art and myſtery of Merchant Taylors, of the fraternity of St. John the Baptiſt. They were ſeventh in the rank of the great companies. Many eminent men were emulous of being admitted into it: ſeven kings, one queen, ſeventeen princes and dukes, two ducheſſes, one archbiſhop, one and thirty earls, five counteſſes, one viſcount, twenty-four biſhops, ſixty-ſix barons, two ladies, ſeven abbots, ſeven priors,

priors, and one ſub-prior, beſides ſquires innumerable, graced the long roll of freemen of this company. Here are the portaits of ſeveral eminent men.

The South-ſea Houſe ſtands in this ſtreet, the place in which the company did buſineſs, when it had any buſineſs to tranſact. It was firſt eſtabliſhed in 1711, for the purpoſe of an excluſive trade to the South-ſeas; and for the ſupplying Spaniſh America with negroes. In the year 1720, by the villany of the directors, it became the moſt notorious bubble, perhaps, ever heard of in any kingdom. But at length, after thouſands had been ruined, the deception was diſcovered, and the iniquitous contrivers detected, and brought to puniſhment, though not equal to what they merited.

Among the multitude of bubbles, which knaves, encouraged by the folly of the times, were encouraged to ſet up, were the following moſt laughable:

Inſurance againſt divorces.
A ſcheme to learn men to caſt nativities.
Making deal-boards of ſaw-duſt.
Making butter from beech trees.
A flying engine, (now exemplified in balloons.)
A ſweet way of emptying neceſſaries.

Returning through Threadneedle-ſtreet, enter Broad-ſtreet. In Throgmorton-ſtreet, near its junction with Broad-ſtreet, ſtands Drapers-hall. Thomas Cromwel, earl of Eſſex, built a magnificent houſe on its ſite. The houſe was deſtroyed in the great fire, but rebuilt, for the uſe of their company, in a magnificent manner. This was the fartheſt limits of the fire northward; as

Allhallows church, in Fenchurch-ſtreet, was to the eaſt.

In the hall, a very elegant room, is a portrait of the firſt mayor of London, Fitz-alwin, a half length: and at one end of the room is a large picture of Mary Stuart, with her hand upon her ſon, James I. a little boy, in a rich veſt; her dreſs is black, her hair light coloured.

The Drapers were incorporated in 1430. The art of weaving woollen cloth was only introduced in 1360, by the Dutch and Flemings: but, as it was long permitted to export our wool, and receive it again manufactured into cloth, the cloth trade made little progreſs in England till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who may be ſaid to have been the foundreſs of the wealthy loom.

On the weſt ſide of the adjacent Broad-ſtreet ſtood the houſe of the Auguſtines, founded in 1253, by Humphry Bohun, earl of Hereford, for friars heremites of that order. The church falling into ruin, was rebuilt by Humphry, one of his deſcendants, earl of Hereford, who was buried here in 1361.

Great part of the houſe, cloiſters, and gardens, at the diſſolution, was granted to William Lord St. John, afterwards marquis of Wincheſter, and lord treaſurer. On the ſite he built Wincheſter-place, a magnificent houſe, where Wincheſter-ſtreet now ſtands.

To the eaſt ſide of the ſame ſtreet, ſtood the houſe of that great merchant, Sir Thomas Greſham; built originally with brick and timber, and fronting Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. By his will he appointed four lecturers in divinity, aſtronomy, muſic, and geometry, and three readers in civil law, phyſic, and rhetoric, each with a ſalary of fifty

fifty pounds a year, payable out of the rent iſſuing out of the Royal Exchange. This houſe was the place where the profeſſors had their apartments, and where the lectures were to be read: they were begun in 1597, but for many years the profeſſorſhips have been ſinecures.

Greſham college having been pulled down, the Exciſe-office, a building of magnificent ſimplicity, has riſen in its place. The payments, into this office, amount to ſeveral millions annually.

Croſbie-houſe ſtood on the oppoſite ſide of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, and was another magnificent ſtructure built by Sir John Croſbie, ſheriff in 1470, on ground leaſed to him by Alice Aſhfield, prioreſs of St. Helen's. The hall, miſcalled Richard III's chapel, is ſtill very entire; a beautiful gothic building, with a bow-window on one ſide; the roof is timber, and much to be admired. The ſite of this houſe is ſtill known by the name of Croſbie-ſquare.

The houſe of that great merchant, Sir Paul Pindar, ſtands in this ſtreet; and is eaſily known by the bow, and vaſt extent of windows along the front. Sir Paul was early diſtinguiſhed by his knowledge of various languages. He was put an apprentice to an Italian maſter, travelled much, and was appointed by James I. ambaſſador to the Grand Seignior; in which office he gained great credit by extending the Engliſh commerce in the Turkiſh dominions. He brought home a diamond valued at £.30,000, the king wiſhed to buy it on *credit*, but this the *wary* merchant boldly declined: but favoured his majeſty with the loan on gala days. His unfortunate ſon became the purchaſer. Sir Paul

was

was appointed farmer of the cuſtoms by James; and frequently ſupplied that monarch's wants, as well as thoſe of his ſucceſſor. He was eſteemed, in the year 1639, to be worth £.236,000, excluſive of bad debts. His charities were immenſely great: but he was ruined by his connexions with his unfortunate monarch; and ſuch are the tremendous tranſitions of fortune! underwent impriſonment for debt. Charles, it is ſaid, owed him, and the reſt of the old commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, £.300,000; for the ſecurity of which, in 1649, they offered the parliament £.100,000; but the propoſal was rejected. Sir Paul died Aug. 22, 1650, aged 84; leaving his affairs in ſuch a perplexed ſtate, that his executor, William Toomes, unable to bear the diſappointment, deſtroyed himſelf; and deſervedly underwent the ignominy of the almoſt obſolete verdict of Felo de ſe. Sir Paul lies interred in Biſhopſgate church, and his houſe is now the public houſe which goes by his name.

Helena, the mother of Conſtantine the Great, and a canonized ſaint, had, a little to the eaſt of Croſbie-ſquare, a church dedicated to her in early times. In 1210, a priory of Benedictine nuns was founded by a goldſmith, William Fitz-william, dedicated to the Holy Croſs, and its inventreſs Helena, the piiſſima et venerabilis Auguſta. Its revenues, according to Dugdale, were £.314: 2: 6. Henry granted the ſite to Mr. Richard Cromwel, alias Williams; and on the Nuns Hall was built the Leather-ſellers Hall. This company was incorporated in the reign of Richard II.

North-eaſt of Threadneedle-ſtreet, ſtands the ancient church, known by the name of St. Helen's

len's the Great; in it are numbers of curious tombs, which fortunately eſcaped the ravages of the great fire. Amongſt others is a magnificent tomb of Sir William Pickering, who died in London, aged 58, in 1574. He had ſerved four princes: Henry VIII. in the field; Edward VI. as ambaſſador to France; Queen Mary in Germany; and finally, Queen Elizabeth. "Elizabeth, (ſays his epitaph) principi omnium illuſtriſſimæ ſummis officiis devotiſſimus." He is ſaid to have aſpired at the poſſeſſion of her perſon.

Lombard-ſtreet is the third ſtreet which branches from the Poultry, and took its name from the Lombards, the great money-changers and uſerers of early times. They came out of Italy into this kingdom before 1274; at length their extortions became ſo great, that Edward III. ſeized on their eſtates; but they ſeem quickly to have repaired their loſs; for complaint was ſoon after made againſt them, for perſiſting in their practices. They were ſo opulent in the days of Henry VI. as to be able to furniſh him with money, but they took care to get a mortgage of the cuſtoms by way of ſecurity. In this ſtreet they continued till the reign of Elizabeth; and many great bankers yet reſide in it.

The ſhop of the great Sir Thomas Greſham ſtood in this ſtreet; it is now held by Meſſrs. Martin, bankers, who are ſtill in poſſeſſion of the Graſhopper, the original ſign of that illuſtrious perſon.

The Poſt Office, which gives wings to commerce, ſtands in Lombard-ſtreet. The office of chief poſt-maſter was erected in 1551, but we are not told how this branch of buſineſs was managed;

however, it was not regularly eſtabliſhed till the year 1644.

The privilege of franking was firſt claimed by the Commons in 1660, and allowed to both houſes by the crown in the following year. The abuſe muſt have been very great, it being aſſerted that, in 1763, the loſs by that privilege amounted to £.170,700.

The carriage of the mails is now greatly facilitated by Mr. Palmer's excellent plan of the mail coaches, which alſo adds greatly to the ſafety as well as the expedition of this important concern.

On the ſite of the preſent office, before the great fire, ſtood a much frequented tavern. When it was deſtroyed by that calamity, the convivial Sir Robert Viner replaced it with a large houſe for his own habitation. Sir Robert, during his mayoralty, in 1675, was honoured with the preſence of Charles II.; his majeſty was for retiring, after ſtaying the uſual time; but Sir Robert, filled with good liquor and loyalty, laid hold of the king, and ſwore, "Sir, you ſhall take t'other bottle." The airy monarch looked kindly at him over the ſhoulder, and with a ſmile, and graceful air, repeated this line of the old ſong:

"He that's drunk is as great as a king."

and immediately turned back, and complied with his landlord."

In Fenchurch-ſtreet, a continuation of the former, ſtood Denmark-houſe. In it was lodged the ambaſſador ſent, in 1557, as Holinſhed expreſſes it, from the emperor of Cathaie, Muſcovia, and Ruſſeland. This was in conſequence of the new diſcovery

diſcovery of the White Sea by Chancellor: for till that time Ruſſia was quite impervious by any other way. Our Ruſſian company was formed three years previous to the arrival of this ambaſſador, but its commerce was carried on with redoubled ſucceſs, after the Ruſſians were thus made acquainted with our wealth and power.

The Hudſon's-bay Houſe, in this ſtreet, is the vaſt repoſitory of the northern furs of America, which are lodged here till they are ſold, and exported to various parts of the world, even to China. In this hall is a vaſt pair of horns of the Mooſe Deer, weighing fifty-ſix pounds; and in another room, the picture of an Elk, the European Morſe, killed in the preſence of Charles XI. of Sweden, which weighed 1229lb.

Having thus given a brief ſurvey of London, we ſhall conclude with an account of the Thames, to which it is ſo much indebted.

The river Thames riſes beneath Sapperton-hill, juſt within the borders of Glouceſterſhire, a little to the ſouth-weſt of Cirenceſter; inſtantly quitting this ſpot, it enters for a ſhort ſpace into Wiltſhire, and re-enters its parent province near Lechlade, where it firſt becomes navigable, by means of locks, for barges of about 70 tons. Here it leaves Glouceſterſhire, and forms the whole ſouthern boundary of Oxfordſhire, or the northern of Berkſhire, and from thence is the ſouthern limit of Buckinghamſhire. At Great Marlow is the laſt lock. It divides Middleſex from Surry at a ſmall diſtance from Windſor, and feels the laſt efforts of a tide juſt above Kingſton; from thence is a moſt important increaſe in depth. A little way below London-bridge, eighteen feet; and twenty at Deptford. The

firſt brings ſhips of 350 tons, drawing 16 feet water, to the cuſtom-houſe; the laſt, thoſe of a thouſand tons and upwards, drawing 23 feet, which waft the treaſures of India. The Thames continues freſh at Woolwich, and even there is brackiſh only at ſpring tides. At the city it is perfectly pure and ſalubrious.

Its whole courſe is much above 200 miles. Our author indeed contracts its length very conſiderably, in compariſon of the uſual eſtimation, for he limits its mouth to the ſpot between the weſt end of the iſle of Grain, in Kent, and the eaſtern part of that of Canvey, in Eſſex. From thoſe places to the Naze in the latter county, and the North Foreland in Kent (which have hitherto been conſidered as its entrance) it ceaſes to flow in a ſingle channel: it becomes a vaſt eſtuary, filled with ſandbanks, many of which appear above water at the receſs of the tides.

The Thames, between its ſource and Woolwich, has every ſpecies of fiſh found in the Britiſh rivers, except the burbot, loche, cobitis tænia, or ſpiny loche, of late years diſcovered in the river Trent, and the ſmall ſpecies of ſalmon, the ſamlet.

The fiſh of the Thames come as low as London, and even beyond it, while the water continues freſh. The barbel, however, is never ſeen below the bridge; but roach, dace, and bleak, are found plentiful. Eels get pretty far down the river, and ſmall flounders are frequently caught at Fulham.

This queen of Britiſh rivers has been frequently celebrated by the poets; and well deſerves the higheſt eulogia that genius can pay it, being richer than the fabled Pactolus.

TOUR

TOUR OF

THE

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

BY

THE EDITOR.

THE illuſtrious univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge, are of too much importance to be omitted in a work of this nature, or to be curſorily noticed. There are few perſons of any condition, who are not in ſome reſpects intereſted in the one or the other; and to ſuch as are wholly unconnected with thoſe ſeats of learning, a deſcription of them cannot poſſibly fail to be agreeable. We begin with Oxford, not from any partial deſign of giving it ſupereminence over its rival, but becauſe its ſituation renders it a more common object of attraction.

Oxford lies on the great road from London to Glouceſter, Worceſter, Birmingham, Holyhead, and other remarkable places. It is diſtant fifty-four miles from the metropolis by one route, and fifty-ſix by another; for both the Henley and the Wycombe roads meet here.

The antiquity of this place is ſo great as to defy inveſtigation; even in the times of the ancient Britons, it appears to have been conſecrated to the muſes. From its delightful ſitu-

ation, the Romans gave it the name of Bellositum*, and after they abandoned this island, it gradually became the seat of learning, and the resort of all who wished to obtain distinction in the ample field of intellectual endowment. Certain it is that, before the time of Alfred the Great, students resorted hither; but that wise and excellent prince gave it a stability and reputation, as a university, which has since been constantly increasing, with little interruption. It is probable, indeed, that Alfred was the first who made any endowments here for the encouragement of students, and we know that he erected certain schools or halls for their accommodation; but we cannot allow him to have been the founder of this seat of learning in the full acceptation of the term.

Before we enter on a tour of the colleges and academic buildings, it may not be amiss to give a brief survey of the city and its history. When it was first walled does not appear; but its fortifications were much strengthened, if not wholly rebuilt, by Robert D'Oyley, one of the chieftains who attended the Conqueror, and who, at the command of that prince, erected a strong castle here in 1071, of which the tower still remains a work of great strength. On the site of the decayed building, a county gaol has lately been built, from a plan that does much honour to its projectors.

Before the invention of artillery and the erection of bridges over the rivers, which in a great

* The modern name, *Oxford*, seems a corruption of Ouseny-ford, or the Ford over the Ouse, a common name for rivers; or it may be derived from Oseney Abbey, which stood here.

measure

meaſure ſurround Oxford, this place was a principal key of the north-weſt part of the kingdom. The walls of the city had baſtions at one hundred and fifty feet from each other, and includes an area of about two miles in circumference. Part of the walls ſtill remains, but the gates are all pulled down; and the preſent circuit of Oxford, including the ſuburbs, is about three miles, containing a population of 16,000 perſons at leaſt.

The High-ſtreet is one of the moſt beautiful in the world, both for length, breadth, and elegance of ſweep. It is adorned with the fronts of three colleges and two churches, beſides many handſome private buildings; and every turn preſents a new ſet of objects, till the laſt terminates in Magdalen College tower, and a magnificent bridge over the Cherwell. This ſtreet, under different names, runs the whole length of the city, from eaſt to weſt; while another, ſcarcely inferior, interſects it from north to ſouth. Indeed St. Giles's-ſtreet, lined with rows of trees in this direction, is the moſt pleaſant part of the city, and has a church in the centre at each end, with roads and ſtreets diverging on each ſide. Beyond the point of interſection with the high ſtreet, is the Town-hall, where the city and county aſſizes are held, and the magnificent front of Chriſt-church, with the loſty tower, in which hangs great Tom, one of the moſt capital bells in the kingdom. Other ſtreets, particularly Broad-ſtreet, have their reſpective architectural ornaments. In Broad-ſtreet ſtands the Muſeum, the Theatre, and the Clarendon Printing-houſe, beſides the fronts of Balliol and Trinity Colleges. The ſtreets are handſomely paved, lighted, and watched.

watched. The new general market corresponds with the grandeur of the place. The principal bridges are Magdalen bridge over the Cherwell, High bridge over the Iſis, and Folly bridge, where formerly ſtood the illuſtrious Friar Bacon's ſtudy, over the ſame river. All theſe are built of ſtone, and form different outlets and communications to and from the ſurrounding country.

Oxford and its precincts contain fourteen pariſhes: St. Mary's, All-Saints, St. Martin's, or Carfax, St. Aldate's, St. Ebb's, St. Peter's in the Bailey, St. Michael's, St. Mary Magdalen's, St. Peter's in the eaſt, Holywell, St. Giles's, St. Thomas's, St. John's, and St. Clement's. The moſt remarkable of the churches are St. Mary's, All-Saint's, and St. Peter's in the eaſt.

St. Mary's, ſituated on the north of the High-ſtreet, is a finely-proportioned gothic pile, with ſome additions in the modern taſte. It conſiſts of three aiſles and a large chancel, paved with black and white marble. To this church the univerſity reſort, to attend divine worſhip; and every Sunday ſome maſter of arts is the preacher, generally in order of degrees; but ſubſtitutes are allowed. The vice-chancellor, who is always the head of ſome college, has an elevated throne at the weſt end of the middle aiſle, and below him, are accommodations for the different ranks and degrees of the ſtudents. The tower and ſpire form a lofty and beautiful fabric, with a ring of ſix capital bells, which on all public occaſions are put in motion.

All-Saint's church, on the ſame ſide of the ſtreet, from the deſign of Dean Aldrich, is an elegant modern ſtructure, with Corinthian capi-

tals,

tals, both within and without. The ſpire and the internal decorations are in the fineſt ſtyle, and worthy the taſte of this celebrated architect.

St. Peter's in the eaſt, adjoining the high-ſtreet, is an ancient pile, and was formerly the univerſity church, but is now attended by that reſpectable body only in the afternoon, during Lent. The tower and eaſtern end are curious models of antiquity.

The other churches are not very remarkable for beauty or magnitude, and therefore we forbear to review them. The cathedral will be noticed under Chriſt-church college.

In this city Henry I. built a palace, on a ſpot called Beaumont, in the weſtern part of the city, of which ſome remains are ſtill viſible; and here Richard Cœur de Lion was born. The principal monaſtic eſtabliſhments at Oxford were St. Frideſwide's and Oſeney Abbies. On the diſſolution of the religious houſes, Henry VIII, in 1542, converted Oxford into a ſee, extending over the county, which formerly was included in the dioceſe of Lincoln.

The amenity of the ſituation of Oxford is confeſſedly great. Towards the north it opens to a rich champaign track; on the other ſide it is environed by meadows and rivers. It ſtands on a gentle eminence, gradually riſing from the meadows in a gravelly ſoil, which conſiderably adds to its ſalubrity.

The greateſt inconvenience that attends it, is the frequent overflowing of the rivers, which ſometimes occaſions an unpleaſant ſmell, but ſeldom reaches any of the buildings. Towards the eaſt and weſt, hills riſe at a moderate diſ-

tance, and while they bound, ſerve alſo to diverſify the proſpect.

Setting out from the Bear Inn, attended by an old *cicerone*, firſt viſited Chriſt-church, the moſt magnificent and extenſive college in the univerſity. It was founded by Cardinal Wolſey, on the ſite of the priory of St. Frideſwide, and ſome other religious houſes, which had been diſſolved. The original deſign was a grand one, and not unworthy of the munificent but ambitious Wolſey; but it was far from being completed, at the time of his diſgrace, which happened in 1529. On this Henry VIII. ſeized on the college among the other eſtates of the cardinal; but at the inſtigation of Lord Cromwell, continued the deſign, though on a contracted ſcale, compared to the intention of the original founder, grand as it unqueſtionably is, when viewed in its full extent.

This foundation conſiſts of a dean, eight canons, one hundred and one ſtudents, a conſiderable part of whom are elected annually from Weſtminſter School, and the other occaſional vacancies filled up by the dean and canons. Beſides there are eight chaplains, eight ſinging men, the ſame number of choriſters, a ſchool maſter, and an organiſt. The benefactors to this noble college have been numerous and liberal, ſince its firſt endowment; among whom Biſhop Fell, Mr. Thurſton, and Lady Holford, ſhould be mentioned with particular eſteem.

Chriſt-church conſiſts of four ſquares or courts; the great quadrangle, Peckwater-ſquare, Canterbury-court, and the chaplain's-court.

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The weſt front of the great quadrangle is three hundred and eighty-two feet in length, terminated at each extremity with turrets. In the centre, over the gate-way, riſes a beautiful tower, erected by Dr. Fell, from a deſign of Sir Chriſtopher Wren; in which hangs the great bell, called Tom, whoſe warning voice, at 9 o'clock in the evening, is the ſignal for the ſtudents to repair to their reſpective colleges. The ſtatue of Cardinal Wolſey, in the ſouth-eaſt angle of this grand court, is juſtly admired, and has a deſerved place.

The hall occupies a very conſiderable portion of the ſouth ſide of the quadrangle. The aſcent to it is by a ſpacious ſtone ſtair-caſe, with a very beautiful roof of the ſame materials, ſupported by one ſlender pillar, of the moſt ſtriking proportion. On entering the hall we were filled with admiration, at its grandeur and dimenſions. The roof is framed of timber, moſt ingeniouſly wrought, and in the cornice are numerous compartments, embelliſhed with coats of arms, carved and blazoned in their proper colours.

At the farther extremity is an aſcent of three ſteps, which run the whole breadth, and here is placed the high table. Round the hall, in a double row, are ſuſpended the portraits of ſome of the great men who have received their education here, or have been diſtinguiſhed as benefactors to the college, beſides ſome capital buſts. Among the reſt we recognized a full length of Henry VIII. and at no great diſtance Cardinal Wolſey in profile, to conceal the defect in one of his eyes. Vanity it ſeems attends eccleſiaſtics as well as other perſons. Even the great Dr. Samuel Johnſon, we are told, was unwilling to deſcend to poſterity, as "blinking Sam." The

pictures

pictures are too numerous to mention. They are chiefly biſhops, miniſters of ſtate, and judges. That of Lord Mansfield, who was brought up at Chriſt-church, is a ſtrong likeneſs; and few perſons did more honour to the univerſity than himſelf in his future life, though while a ſtudent here, he is ſaid to have ſhown a remarkable predilection for the pretender, and to have been guilty of ſome improprieties on the occaſion.

The eaſt and north ſides of this quadrangle are occupied with the dean's and ſome of the canons' lodgings. A grand terrace walk ſurrounds the ſquare, and in its centre is a baſon, fountain, and leaden Mercury, rather too diminutive to reflect luſtre on the accompaniments.

Through a gate-way, at the north-eaſt corner, enter Peckwater-ſquare, the deſign of which confers immortal honour on Dean Aldrich. Three ſides of this ſquare are uniform, each containing fifteen windows in front. The lower ſtory is ruſtic; the ſecond and attic are the height and dimenſions of the ionic order. Over the five central windows, in each ſide, is a projecting pediment, raiſed on columns of the ſame order, while ionic pilaſters ſupport the entablature and baluſtrade of the other parts.

The ſouth ſide of this ſquare is occupied by a noble library, of the corinthian order, one hundred and forty-one feet long. This we were ſhown, and muſt allow that, in its ornaments as well as furniture, it is a ſuitable appendage to ſuch a magnificent foundation. The book-caſes and the ſtucco work are highly finiſhed. Buſts of Dr. Boulter, formerly primate of Ireland, and of Dr. Freind of Weſtminſter ſchool, decorate the two ends of the lower apartment, in which is alſo

depoſited

depoſited the famous collection of pictures, preſented to the univerſity by General Guiſe, a buſt of whom ſtands over one door, and of Trevor, biſhop of Durham, over another.

Several of the paintings are by the very firſt maſters. We enumerate a few which ſtruck us moſt. The flight into Egypt, by Guido Reni. A fine portrait of a perſon unknown, by Titian. Two nativities, by the ſame. Jeſus embracing John, by Raphael. A nativity, by the ſame. Erictbonius delivered, for his education, to the Nymphs, by Salvator Roſa. Venus and Cupid, by Titian. St. Francis in a trance, ſupported by angels, by Annibal Caracci. A Meduſa's head, very expreſſive, by Rubens. A painting of an altar, with figures, by Corregio; and the family of the Caracci, in the character of butchers engaged in their ſhop, by Annibal Caracci. The figure of the old grenadier, who is paying for a bit of meat, is inimitably fine. Indeed the whole picture would do honour to any collection. Some of theſe paintings formerly belonged to Charles I. a prince who, it is univerſally allowed, had a very correct taſte in the fine arts.

On aſcending the ſtair-caſe to the upper apartment, we obſerved a few buſts, with a ſtatue of the immortal Locke, who ſtudied at Chriſt-church, by Roubilliac. This noble room is filled principally with book-caſes. It contains however a noble pair of globes, by Adams, the gift of ſome perſon unknown; and in the window at one end ſtands a buſt of Cicero, and in the other a buſt of Seneca. Here we found ſome ſtudents reading.

From Peckwater-court, entered Canterbury-ſquare, a modern erection, with a ſuperb gate-

way; but it appears diminutive after what we had ſeen before, though highly elegant.

Return to ſee the Chaplain's-court, ſtanding on part of the ſite of St. Frideſwide's-abbey. This has little to recommend it. The court of the grammar-ſchool, ſouth of the great quadrangle, is ſtill leſs attractive. Here, however, is a noble Anatomical Theatre, erected and endowed by Dr. Lee, phyſician to George II. at the expence of 20,000l.

The king is viſiter of Chriſt-church college; and here a great number of our patrician youths receive their education.

Having noticed the principal beauties of this ſuperb college, to which few royal palaces can be compared, we paid a viſit to the church, which is alſo the cathedral of the dioceſe, and ſtill more famous for having belonged to St. Frideſwide's-abbey. Cardinal Wolſey gave a beautiful ſtone roof to the choir, and rebuilt the ſpire. The eaſt window repreſents the Epiphany, and was painted by Mr. Price, after a deſign of Sir James Thornhill. In an aiſle on the north ſide of the choir is the ſhrine of St. Frideſwide, who died in 739. It is ſtill in good preſervation. Several of the painted windows are worthy of obſervation, particularly one which repreſents St. Peter delivered out of priſon by the angel.

The ſtalls are ſufficiently elegant, and the organ is well-toned. Choir ſervice is performed every day at ten and five, except on Sundays and holidays, when it commences at eight.

In this venerable pile are ſeveral ancient monuments, and ſome modern ones, not leſs remarkable for beauty of ſtructure than the elegance

gance of their inſcriptions. We were particularly pleaſed with the latin inſcriptions on a mural monument, erected to the memory of a ſon of the Duke of Buccleugh. The concluſion is peculiarly affecting, and may be rendered thus, "Inverting the order of nature, a ſorrowing father raiſed this to a moſt deſerving ſon." The records of the dead feelingly convince us how frail we and all our enjoyments are. They are more impreſſive than any arguments.

Took a perambulation in Chriſt-church meadow. The ſpacious gravel walk, ſhaded with embowering elms, for a quarter of a mile in length, is not only the promenade of the gentlemen of the college, but of many of the citizens. In ſummer it is delightful; but the inundation of the Iſis over the adjacent meadows render it unpleaſant, and perhaps inſalubrious at ſome ſeaſons of the year.

In returning, took a tranſient view of the gentlemen at dinner in the great hall; and were pleaſed with the regularity, neatneſs, and order that pervades every department of this ſuperb inſtitution.

After dinner at our inn, ſallied out to ſee more curioſities; and as the afternoon was very inviting, reſolved not to ſpend it wholly in viſiting buildings, but to vary our delights. In our way down the high-ſtreet, our attention was attracted by Univerſity college, whoſe magnificent front, two hundred and ſixty feet long, ranges with the ſtreet.

On the ſite of this, Alfred the Great, in 872, erected ſeveral halls and ſettled ſmall penſions for the uſe of ſtudents; but theſe in courſe of time being alienated and the penſions ſuppreſſed,

ed, William, archdean of Durham, founded a college, with a ſmall endowment, as early as 1219. Subſequent benefactors have enlarged it; and the ſociety now conſiſts of a maſter, twelve fellows, ſeventeen ſcholars, and various independent ſtudents.

The preſent handſome ſtructure was begun in 1634, and completed at the expence of ſeveral public-ſpirited gentlemen. It conſiſts of two courts, with two portals, opening from the ſtreet, and a turret over each. The weſt portal conducts to a well-built, gothic quadrangle, of one hundred feet ſquare. Over this, towards the ſtreet, is a ſtatue of Queen Anne, and within another of James II. On the outſide of the eaſtern entrance is a ſtatue of Mary, queen of William III.

The chapel and hall occupy part of the weſtern quadrangle. The windows of the former are compoſed of finely-painted glaſs, particularly that over the altar. At the entrance of the hall, which is a very handſome apartment of the kind, is a ſtatue of Alfred, very appropriately ſituated. Beyond this is another area, of three ſides, opening to gardens on the ſouth; and here are the very commodious and extenſive lodgings of the maſter. We forgot to mention a ſtatue of Dr. Radcliffe, in a niche over the gate on the north. This eminent man was a great benefactor to Univerſity College, as he was to the univerſity in general. The king is viſiter of Univerſity College.

Some of our party being now anxious to ſee the Phyſic Gardens, as they are called, we proceeded down the ſtreet for that purpoſe. This valuable repoſitory of vegetable beauty is ſituat-

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ed near Magdalen bridge, over the Cherwell, and challenges the admiration of every lover of botany.

It was founded by Henry, earl of Danby, who purchaſed five acres of ground, and ſurrounded them with a lofty wall, which ſtill remains.

Paſſing through a ſmall gate, with iron paliſades, ranging with the ſtreet, we came to the portal of the gardens; an elegant piece of architecture, from a deſign of Inigo Jones. In the centre over the arch-way, is a buſt of the founder; and on each ſide a ſtatue of Charles I. and Charles II.

The corona and frieze are charged with the ſubſequent inſcription. *Gloriæ Dei Opt. Max. Honori Caroli I. Regis in Uſum Acad. et Reipub. Henricus Comes Danby, D. D. Anno.* 1632. On the garden front is the ſame inſcription. The garden itſelf is divided into two parts, with a clipt yew hedge and a broad gravel walk running down the middle. Each part again is ſubdivided into two more. In one quarter we find indigenous plants, in another exotics, all ſcientifically arranged, with the names painted on ſhort ſtakes, which very much tends to facilitate the acquiſition of this enchanting ſcience. Under the ſouth wall is a conſiderable number of Alpine plants, that require a ſhady ſituation; and on the ſame ſide is a long trough, filled with aquatics, and properly ſupplied with water, by means of a pump.

Near the entrance, on each ſide, is a greenhouſe, erected for tender exotics, of which we found many curious ſpecimens; and on the eaſt of the garden, without the walls, is a ſmall but excellent hot-houſe, in which tender, tropical

plants

plants are reared. Among other curioſities, we noticed here the anana, or pine-apple, the coffee-ſhrub, the caper-tree, the cinnamon, and the plaintain.

The lecture-room ſtands on the left of the entrance, and is extremely well adapted for the purpoſe. In preſſes are depoſited an immenſe *hortus ſiccus*, the collection of Dillenius and others, and many curious and valuable books on the ſcience of botany.

Dr. Sherrard was a liberal benefactor to this inſtitution; and the late profeſſor, Dr. John Sibthorp, who travelled in the Grecian Iſlands and Aſia Minor, with abilities in the ſcience of botany, which few could ſurpaſs, and an enthuſiaſtic love for its cultivation, conſiderably increaſed the vegetable treaſures here, and left ample funds for the publication of his *Flora Græca*, which will do honour to his memory and his country.

No general deſcription can do juſtice to the flores and the judicious diſtribution of this garden. Under the preſent profeſſor, it is likely not only to maintain, but increaſe its celebrity and utility; and we ſincerely wiſh that the ſcience of botany may flouriſh more and more.

Leaving this elyſian ſpot, we paſſed Boulter's Alms-houſes, in our way to Heddington, a delightful village, on the top of a hill, to the eaſt of Oxford. Here are ſome handſome ſeats, particularly one belonging to the Earl of Liverpool, and the villa of our late reſpected friend, Mr. Jackſon, printer of the Oxford Journal, now the property of Mrs. Jones. The air is reckoned ſo ſalubrious here, that invalids and convaleſcents are frequently recommended to breathe

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it, and ſeveral citizens, of eaſy fortune, have built country-houſes for their occaſional retirement.

The ſun was now ſinking in the weſt, and his beams, gilding the lofty turrets of the univerſity, on which we were looking down, furniſhed a proſpect which, for beauty and ſublimity, can ſcarcely be excelled.

Returning to our quarters, we found a card, from a gentleman of the univerſity, to invite us to ſup with him at his rooms; and after ſpending an attic and ſociable evening, we retired to reſt, reſolving to continue our tour next morning, which fortunately happened to be the day of the commemoration of founders and benefactors.

The evening being as favourable as heart could wiſh, we ſallied out, and inſpected Radcliffe's magnificent library. It ſtands in the centre of a ſpacious area, ſurrounded with public buildings, and was erected at the expence of the munificent gentleman whoſe name it bears, who left 40,000l. for this purpoſe, 150l. per annum for a librarian, 100l. yearly to purchaſe books, and the ſame ſum to keep the building in repair.

The baſement, which is ruſtic, is one hundred feet in diameter, compoſed of ſixteen ſides; every ſquare being diſtinguiſhed by its projection and a pediment, forming a gate-way. On this baſe is raiſed a cylindrical edifice, adorned with three quarter columns of the corinthian order, arranged in couplets, between which is an alternation of windows and niches, the whole circumference. The entablature is highly finiſhed, and over it is a baluſtrade, finiſhed with vaſes. Above is a cupola, ſixty feet in height.

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The ground floor is wholly unoccupied, and reſembles a town-hall or market-houſe. The ſtair-caſe is a fine piece of architecture, and by it we aſcend to the cylindrical part, in which are the book-caſes and reading-deſks, with a gallery above. Over the door is a fine ſtatue of the founder, by Ryſbrack; and over the entrance of one of the galleries is a buſt of Gibbs, the ingenious architect, a native of Aberdeen. This noble pile was eight years in building, and finiſhed in 1749. The ſmall number of books it contains, in proportion to its magnitude, gives it ſomewhat of a ludicrous effect: it appears like a Brobdignagian palace, erected for a Lilliputian.

Two Roman candleſticks, of marble, found in the ruins of the Emperor Adrian's palace at Tivoli, are a real ornament to the place. They are of great magnitude, and moſt curious workmanſhip, though not correſponding. Theſe were a preſent to the univerſity, from Sir Roger Newdigale, bart.

After taking a view of the beautiful ſurrounding country, from the leaden roof, we deſcended, and entered Braze-noſe College, which forms the weſtern ſide of the ſquare.

It was founded in 1509, by the united liberality of William Smith, biſhop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, knight, of Preſbury, in Cheſhire, on the ſite of two more ancient ſeminaries of learning, Brazen-noſe and little Univerſity-halls. The name of the former was probably derived from a noſe of braſs affixed to the gate; and a coloſſal noſe of the ſame metal is ſtill conſpicuous over the preſent portal, which has often perhaps raiſed a ſmile.

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The firſt quadrangle is of good proportion, adorned in its centre with a ſtatue of Cain and Abel. The refectory on the ſouth ſide is a ſpacious apartment, containing ſome portraits and paintings on glaſs of the founders. Over the door is an ancient buſt of Alfred the Great, reckoned a good likeneſs of that illuſtrious prince, and another of John Eregina, a native of Scotland, and the firſt lecturer in Univerſity-hall. Theſe are ſaid to have been found in laying the foundation of the college, and have more than once fallen under the graver.

The ſecond quadrangle is adorned with the library, on the eaſt ſide, and the chapel on the ſouth, both modern edifices, from a deſign of Sir Chriſtopher Wren.

The ceiling of the library is executed with much elegance, and the whole apartment is calculated to afford pleaſure to the eye, and gratification to the mind.

The chapel is remarkable for ſimple neatneſs: its decorations are appropriate, and in perfect uniſon with the uſe and deſign. The painted glaſs in the eaſtern window is finely executed, by Pearſon, from a picture by Mortimer.

The lodgings of the right reverend and very reſpectable principal of this college, are extremely commodious, and properly detached.

The ſociety is compoſed of a principal, twenty fellows, thirty-two ſcholars, and ten exhibitioners. The number of independent members is very conſiderable. The viſiter is the Biſhop of Lincoln.

Croſſing over to the other ſide of the ſquare, viſited All-ſoul's College, a ſuperb and beautiful

edifice, founded by Dr. Henry Chichele, a native of Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonſhire, afterwards one of the fellows on William of Wykeham's foundation at Oxford, and by ſucceſſive preferments, archbiſhop of Canterbury.

The foundation of this college was laid in 1437, under the title of "the College of the Souls of all faithful people deceaſed at Oxford." The endowments of Chichele were ample; but ſubſequent benefactors have not only highly improved the building, but increaſed the revenues, and enlarged the ſociety. It does not enter within our plan to particularize every perſon who has deſerved well of learning, in general, by his bounty to the univerſity; but the names of ſome will be incidentally mentioned.

All-ſoul's College conſiſts of two courts. The old court, which has the high-ſtreet on the ſouth, and the chapel on the north, is one hundred and twenty-four feet long, and ſeventy-two broad. In this quadrangle is a curious dial, by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, which ſhows the minutes of the hour.

The grand court lies behind the former, and indeed deſerved to have been firſt noticed. It is one hundred and ſeventy-two feet long, and one hundred and fifty-five broad; having the library on the north, the hall and chapel on the ſouth, a cloiſter on the weſt, and the common room on the eaſt. The whole is light and cheerful; and the two gothic towers are in the higheſt ſtyle of architectural beauty.

The chapel is a fine and ſpacious building. The altar-piece is of clouded marble, and over it the apotheoſis of the founder, painted by Sir James

James Thornhill. On each ſide of the altar is a beautiful vaſe, the baſs-relief of which repreſents the inſtitution of the two ſacraments. Over the communion-table is a charming picture, by Mengs, repreſenting our Saviour's firſt appearance to Mary Magdalene, after his reſurrection. It is impoſſible to contemplate this piece without rapture and devotional emotions.

The new library is equal to any thing of the kind, being two hundred feet long, thirty broad, and forty high. In this magnificent gallery are two grand ranges of book-caſes, one above the other, ſupported by doric and ionic pilaſters. Over the book-caſes are placed, alternately, vaſes and buſtos of many eminent men, formerly fellows on this foundation. That of Chichele over the great door is executed by Roubilliac. The number and value of the books correſpond with the elegance of the apartments. The ſtatue of Colonel Codrington, the munificent founder of this library, ſtands in the centre, which is double the width of the reſt, on a pedeſtal of veined marble.

The hall is a noble room, adorned with portraits of Archbiſhop Chichele, Colonel Codrington, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, with other buſts and paintings, beſides a ſtatue in honour of that great luminary of the law, Judge Blackſtone.

The lodgings of the warden front the high-ſtreet, and are very commodious. The celebration of the Mallard, on the 14th of January every year, is attended with mirth and feſtivity to the members. It is in remembrance of a mallard of uncommon ſize, which having long ranged in a drain or ſewer, was found on digging for the foundation of the college. The fact is well

authenticated, and a pleaſant old ſong is always ſung on the occaſion. Though the object of this commemoration may appear ridiculous, it is at leaſt innocent, and perhaps may have ſome uſe in recalling the minds of ſtudents to a love of antiquity.

The members of All-ſoul's are a warden, forty fellows, two chaplains, ſix clerks and choiriſters. The fellows are generally perſons of family and fortune: hence it is reckoned honourable to rank among them. A conſiderable number of them are at liberty to follow what profeſſion they pleaſe; but law and divinity are the prevalent objects. The Archbiſhop of Canterbury is viſiter of the ſociety.

In a line with this, and oppoſite to the gate of the ſchools, ſtands Hertford College, conſiſting of a ſingle court, rebuilt ſince the middle of this century. The entire plan is far from being completed, and the college is ſo ſcantily endowed, that it maintains only a principal, two ſenior fellows, ſome junior fellows, or aſſiſtants, and other ſubordinate members.

Hertford College, or Hant-hall, as it was formerly called, was an ancient appendant on Exeter College; but receiving a partial endowment from the then principal, Dr. Richard Newton, was incorporated in 1740. As an inducement to complete the college, and to enlarge its endowment, it may receive any other title, though we think the name of Newton, the original benefactor, ſhould not be forgotten. It is a paſſion natural to man to receive a prolonged exiſtence in his works; and it is a ſtimulus to others to deſerve well, when it is found that benefactors are held in laſting remembrance.

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With this ſentiment we entered the Theatre, which was thrown open, as we have obſerved before, for one of the grandeſt diſplays that the univerſity affords, except an inſtallation of a chancellor, the commemoration of founders and benefactors, inſtituted by Lord Crewe.

The Theatre was founded by Archbiſhop Sheldon, and fronts the divinity-ſchool. It is adorned with corinthian pillars and ſeveral ſtatues and paintings, and does honour to the genius of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, who was the architect.

This building is of a circular form, and of ſufficient magnitude to contain 3000 perſons, including the galleries. The roof is quite flat, though of great breadth; the ſhort pieces of timber, which form it, being wholly ſuſtained by the ſide walls, which are eighty feet by ſeventy diſtant. The ceiling is by Streater, and we cannot better deſcribe it than in the words of Dr. Plott, in his natural hiſtory of Oxfordſhire.

"In imitation of the Theatres of the ancient Greeks and Romans, which were too large to be covered with lead or tile, ſo this, by the painting of the flat roof within is repreſented open; and as they ſtretched a cordage from pilaſter to pilaſter, upon which they ſtrained a covering of cloth, to protect the people from the injuries of the weather; ſo here is a cord-moulding gilded, that reaches croſs the houſe, both in length and breadth, which ſupporteth a great reddiſh drapery, ſuppoſed to have covered the roof, but now furled up by the *Genii* round about the houſe, towards the wall, which diſcovereth the open air, and maketh way for the deſcent of the *Arts* and *Sciences*, that are congregated in a circle of

clouds, to whoſe aſſembly *Truth* deſcends, as being ſolicited and implored by them all.

"For joy of this feſtival, ſome other *Genii* ſport about the clouds, with their feſtoóns of flowers and laurels, and prepare their garlands of laurels and roſes, viz. *Honour* and *Pleaſure*, for the great lovers and ſtudents of thoſe arts: and that this aſſembly might be perfectly happy, their great enemies and diſturbers, *Envy*, *Rapine*, and *Brutality* are, by the *Genii* of their oppoſite virtues, viz. *Prudence*, *Fortitude*, and *Eloquence*, driven from the ſociety, and thrown down headlong from the clouds: the report of the aſſembly of the one, and the expulſion of the other, being proclaimed through the open and ſerene air, by ſome other of the *Genii*, who blowing their antick trumpets, divide themſelves into the ſeveral quarters of the world."

The chancellor or vice-chancellor has a raiſed ſeat in the centre of the ſemicircular part; the nobleman and doctors ſit on the right and left, the proctors have their particular chairs, and the maſters of arts, bachelors, and under graduates generally fill the area.

The coup d'œil on entrance was extremely ſtriking. Numbers of the moſt reſpectable citizens and ſtrangers, of both ſexes, occupied the galleries, and the ladies made a very brilliant appearance, both for beauty and dreſs.

In a ſhort time, the vice-chancellor, attended by the heads of houſes, proctors, profeſſors, nobles, and doctors entered and took their ſeats. Soon after the Univerſity orator, Mr. Crowe, made a latin oration, in which he paid the moſt elegant compliments to the univerſity and its patrons, with ſuch powers of eloquence, that even

thoſe who could not underſtand a word of what he was ſaying, were delighted with his manner and elocution, and paid him the warmeſt teſtamonies of applauſe. He ſtood in one of the roſtra, which are placed oppoſite in the lower gallery. When he had finiſhed, a gentleman, in the oppoſite roſtrum, recited ſome elegant latin verſes, to which a prize had been adjudged; and then another ſtudent, an Engliſh Eſſay, which had merited the ſame diſtinction, and moſt deſervedly.

This buſineſs being concluded, ſeveral gentlemen, of rank and fortune, were preſented to the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. They were properly introduced; a ſpeech was addreſſed to the vice-chancellor, recapitulating the merits of each, and, in a few words, this diſtinguiſhed officer of the univerſity, declared their promotion to a degree. Immediately each took his ſeat among the doctors. The organ was played at intervals; and the buſineſs being concluded, the dignitaries began to withdraw ſingly, and in order.

On this occaſion the junior ſtudents ſeem to claim the liberty of ſhowing their partiality or diſlike to the higher members of the univerſity. The proctors, in particular, may expect plaudits or hiſſes, according as they behaved in their office; but though urbanity of manners and ſome indulgence may be due to youths of liberal education, we were ſorry to find, that the moſt conſcientious in the diſcharge of their duty were generally the worſt received. One gentleman, who was rather incivilly treated, as far as hiſſing could go, and no more is attempted, had the good humour to make a bow, with a ſmiling countenance, towards the quarter from whence

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the moſt noiſe proceeded; and immediately, as if he had given his opponents an electric ſhock, the whole was a clamour of applauſe.

Stage plays are never permitted in the univerſity, and by mercenary actors there are obvious reaſons why this reſtraint ſhould be kept up, particularly during term time; but perhaps there might be no impropriety in ſuffering the junior members of the univerſity to get up among themſelves the beſt Greek and Roman plays, and to perform them here occaſionally. We conſider this as an auxiliary to claſſical learning, and therefore have taken the liberty to throw out the hint.

From the Theatre, we proceeded to the adjoining public ſchools which, with the Bodleian library, form a grand ſquare. In theſe, exerciſes for degrees in the different faculties are performed. Here the celebrated Arundelian Marbles are depoſited, as well as the Pomfret Collection of ſtatues and buſtos, which were many years at Eaſton, in Northamptonſhire, and afterwards preſented to the univerſity. The Arundel Marbles are valuable and curious, as ancient records of ſome important facts in Grecian hiſtory, but not the object of a curſory examination. Among the Pomfret Marbles, however, which are lodged in the Logic and Moral Philoſophy School, are many pieces which ſtrike the moſt incurious obſerver, as chaſte and expreſſive works of art. We enumerate a few. A ſtatue of Cicero, above the natural ſize, in the attitude of commencing an oration. In his right hand he holds the ſudarium, and in the left a ſcroll. The drapery is very fine, and the countenance expreſſive of indignation. A column from the Temple of Apollo at Delphi,

Delphi, with a figure of the god on the top, meaſuring in all twenty-four feet ſix inches. A Venus de Medicis, a very antique ſtatue, numbered twenty, little more than four feet in height. A ſtatute of ſome perſon unknown, probably Demoſthenes, ſeven feet high; the drapery is boldly executed, and the right hand is laid on the breaſt in a perſuaſive poſture. An Egyptian chair, ſuppoſed to belong to a prieſt of Iſis and Oſiris. A ſtatue of Hymen, leaning on his torch. A ſtatue of Bacchus, naked, in the fineſt ſtyle of ſculpture. Scylla and Charybdis, devouring mariners. A ſtatue of Hercules, choking a lion, in the moſt ſpirited manner. The taking of Troy, ſeven feet by eleven inches; the figures animated to a high degree. There are many other ſpecimens of ancient ſculpture, which cannot fail to pleaſe every connoiſſeur, and are worthy of a place in this repoſitory. The whole number is one hundred and thirty-five.

Three ſides of the upper ſtory of the quadrangle form a continuous picture gallery, near the middle of which is a braſs ſtatue of Philip, earl of Pembroke. The pictures are chiefly portraits of the founders of colleges, and other eminent and learned men. Here are alſo ſeveral cabinets of models, and ſome caſes of books and manuſcripts, intended as a continuation of the Bodleian library.

The Bodleian, or Univerſity Library, forming the weſt ſide of the ſquare, is a large and lofty ſtructure, built in the form of a roman H, and ſince the plunder of the Vatican, perhaps, contains the largeſt number of books of any library

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in Europe. A catalogue of them makes two large volumes, folio.

Humphry, duke of Glouceſter, purchaſed ſome land here in 1427,, and afterwards aſſiſted the univerſity in raiſing the building. He alſo furniſhed the library with many valuable works. In 1597, Sir Thomas Bodley repaired the old library, and built two new wings, in which he depoſited an amazing number of books, collected from all quarters; and dying in 1612, left an eſtate for the maintenance and repairs of the inſtitution. Subſequent very liberal benefactions, particularly of Greek and Oriental manuſcripts, have rendered the Bodleian library the pride of the Univerſity, and the admiration of the learned. Indeed, conſiderable annual purchaſes are made of valuable books, to keep pace with the preſent flouriſhing ſtate of literature.

The Muſeum was the next object of our curioſity. It ſtands on the weſt ſide of the Theatre, fronting Broad-ſtreet, and is juſtly admired for its ſymmetry and elegance. The eaſtern portico does honour to the corinthian order, and to the architect of the whole, Sir Chriſtopher Wren.

This pile was erected at the expence of the Univerſity, to receive the valuable collection of curioſities belonging to Elias Aſhmole, eſq. Windſor herald to Charles II. The collection originally placed here, including that of the two Tradeſcants, was very ample, but has ſince been conſiderably enlarged in all its branches. The principal natural curioſities are, the bodies and parts of animals immerſed in ſpirits, or preſerved dry; ſpecimens of metals and minerals, ſhells, ores, and foſſils. A magnet, given by the Counteſs of Weſtmoreland, eighteen inches long,

and

and twelve broad, is capable of ſupporting a weight of one hundred and forty-five pounds.

Among the curious pieces of art, are a model of a ſhip; a picture of our Saviour, in the way to his crucifixion, compoſed of the moſt beautiful feathers; and an ancient repreſentation of St. Cuthbert, made by the order of Alfred the Great.

The laſt capital addition that was made to this Muſeum, is a variety of the manufactures, habits, arms, &c. of the natives of the Oriental iſlands, a preſent from John Rheinhold Foſter, who accompanied Captain Cook.

The paintings are not very numerous, but ſome of them are by the firſt maſters.

In this place are three moderate libraries; one called Aſhmole's Study, containing his printed books and manuſcripts; and the manuſcripts of Sir William Dugdale: a ſecond is filled with Dr. Liſter's library, the learned conchologiſt; and the third, with the collections of Antony à Wood.

On the firſt floor, the profeſſor of experimental philoſophy, reads his lectures; and here is a ſuitable apparatus for the purpoſe. Below is a grand apparatus for lectures on chemiſtry, which are regularly delivered, and well attended.

Paſſing the Theatre again, we came to the Clarendon Printing-houſe, on the north of the ſchools. It was built in 1711, from the profits of the ſale of Lord Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion; the copy-right of which had been preſented to the Univerſity, by his lordſhip's ſons.

This magnificent and appropriate ſtructure is 115 feet in length, and conſiſts of two lofty

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ſtories. The doric portico, towards the ſtreet, is the height of the building, and has a grand effect. On the top are the ſtatues of the nine muſes; and over the entrance on the ſouth ſide, a ſtatue of the Earl of Clarendon.

There are different ſides for the compoſitors, employed in printing Bibles and Prayer-books, and for books of literature and languages. The dexterity and accuracy with which ſome of the men compoſe in languages, and with types, of which they barely know the names, is wonderful. The manager of the Univerſity Preſs, at this time, is a very able printer. Here is a well-finiſhed apartment, for the heads of houſes and delegates, when buſineſs requires their meeting. Some of our party ſet up the letters of their names, and were preſented with them in print, for which the uſual compliment was paid to the attendant.

Having purpoſely ordered a late dinner at the Bear, to which we invited ſome college friends; we now intermitted our tour for the day. In the evening we were preſented with tickets for the Concert, at the Muſic-room, and attended accordingly. This room ſtands in Holiwell, a little retired from the ſtreet, and though not large, is well adapted for its purpoſe. The band had been ſtrengthened on this occaſion, and a vocal performer, of eminence, engaged, from London. Though not profeſſed amateurs of muſic, we were abundantly gratified; and could not help expreſſing our ſurpriſe, that, as this is the only public amuſement allowed in the Univerſity, it does not meet with more liberal patronage. It is with difficulty that the eſtabliſhment is kept up, for want of ſubſcribers.

Early

Early next morning we walked to the Caſtle, and having ſeen all that was curious there, continued our promenade along the Botley-road, over a ſucceſſion of fine, new, ſtone bridges, and rich irriguous meadows.

Returning to breakfaſt, we reſumed our tour of the Univerſity, and firſt viſited Queen's College, one of the moſt ſplendid buildings in the Univerſity. This college was founded by Robert Egglesfield, of Cumberland, confeſſor to Queen Philippa, conſort of Edward III. in honour of whom it received its name of Queen's.

This edifice, which is in the mordern ſtyle, ſtands on the north ſide of the High-ſtreet, from which there is the grand entrance, and over it the ſtatue of Queen Caroline, under a cupola, ſupported by pillars. The cupola certainly has not ſufficient elevation to correſpond with the reſt of the building; and this want of juſtneſs of proportion offends the eye of taſte, as the whole front undoubtedly is grand.

The firſt court is one hundred and fifty feet long, by one hundred and thirty in breadth, having a lofty cloiſter on the weſt, ſouth, and eaſt. Over the weſt cloiſter are two ſtories, compoſed of an elegant gallery and common room, and ſeveral apartments for the fellows and ſtudents; the eaſt cloiſter is ſolely appropriated to lodgings.

The chapel divides the two courts, of which this fabric is compoſed. This building is one hundred feet long, and thirty broad, with an arched roof. The painted windows are eminently beautiful. That over the altar is by Mr. Price, and repreſents the Nativity of our Saviour; under

which is a painting on the ſame ſubject, copied from an admired piece of Corregio, in the Dreſden gallery. The ſtyle of building and the decorations are in the pureſt taſte.

By a paſſage between the chapel and the hall, we enter the north, or ſecond court, which has the library on the weſt, and chambers for the fellows and ſtudents on the three other ſides.

The hall is ſixty feet long and thirty broad, and is light, airy, and elegant. It is adorned with portraits of the founder and principal benefactors, beſides a picture of her preſent majeſty. The chimney piece is compoſed of beautiful marble.

The library, which occupies the weſt ſide of the ſecond court, is a charming pile, of the corinthian order, adorned with ſtatues in niches, and fine ſtucco work, by Roberts, of Oxford. The books and manuſcripts are numerous and valuable; and here we find alſo a ſplendid orrery.

Time would not allow us to examine every thing deſerving notice in this ſuperb college, which maintains a provoſt, ſixteen fellows, two chaplains, eight taberders, (as they are denominated), ſixteen ſcholars, two clerks, and forty exhibitioners; together with the members of the new endowment of Mr. Michell, one of the principal benefactors to the ſociety. The whole number of fellows is now twenty-four; and of all the members, about two hundred.

Every New Year's Day, the burſar of the college preſents each member with a needle and a thread, ſaying, "Take this, and be thrifty." It is probable the founder, or ſome grateful friend, inſtituted this ceremony in alluſion to Egglefield;

aiguille

aiguille & fil, a needle and thread, ſomewhat reſembling the name; and in former days ſuch devices, or puns, we know were not infrequent.

Among other ſingular cuſtoms obſerved here, may be mentioned the Boar's Head, ſolemnly introduced into the common hall with a celebrated monkiſh ſong, on Chriſtmas day. It is ſaid that the origin of this was as follows: A ſtudent of this college, with Ariſtotle in his hand, walking out in the vicinity of Oxford, was attacked by a furious boar; he crammed the philoſopher, who long choked reaſon and common ſenſe, down the throat of the ſavage, and thus eſcaped impending danger.

Appendant on Queen's College is Edmund Hall, ſtanding oppoſite to the eaſt-ſide of the former. It contains about forty ſtudents, who are reputed more zealous than ſome of their neighbours. This hall, however, has produced ſome great men; particularly Dr. John Mill, who edited the Greek Teſtament; and Thomas Stevens, the ſedulous, though taſteleſs antiquary. The preſent buildings were completed, while the celebrated Dr. Shaw, the traveller, was principal.

Proceeding down the ſtreet, on the ſame ſide of the way, come to Magdalen Hall, a dependant on the college of that name. In point of beauty, or extent, it is not very remarkable; but having a conſiderable number of exhibitions, which, as in other halls, the ſtudents hold for a limited period, it is generally pretty full. It was built by William Wainflete, the founder of Magdalen College, and has a large Grammar School joined to it. If we miſtake not, Lord Chancellor Clarendon belonged to this hall.

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A little farther on we enter Magdalen College, founded in 1456, by William Patten, otherwiſe William of Wainflete, from a village of that name in Lincolnſhire, the place of his nativity. Having received his education at Wincheſter-ſchool, he afterwards became maſter of that ſeminary; and by ſucceſſive promotions, provoſt of Eton, biſhop of Wincheſter, and lord high chancellor. Being an eleve of William of Wykeham, he ſeems to have been ambitious to rival ſuch a munificent friend to learning; and accordingly he obtained a grant of St. John's Hoſpital, from Henry VI. which he converted into a college for a preſident, forty fellows, thirty demies, a divinity lecturer, ſchoolmaſter, four chaplains, an organiſt, eight clerks, and ſixteen choiriſters.

On entering, the preſident's lodgings are ſituated on the left hand, and the chapel on the right, where five ſmall figures, of elegant ſculpture, are generally indicated to ſtrangers, as repreſenting the founder, William of Wykeham, St. Mary Magdalen, Henry III. and St. John the Baptiſt. This aſſemblage may poſſibly appear heterogeneous; but a ſufficient reaſon is given for the group.

The chapel is now rendered worthy of ſuch a magnificent college. The painted windows are large, and finely executed, though not all in the ſame taſte. The paintings repreſent the apoſtles, primitive fathers, ſaints, and martyrs. The weſt window deſerves particular notice. It is painted in *claro obſcuro*, after a deſign of Schwartz, and repreſents the laſt judgment. Having been greatly damaged by a high wind in 1703, it was lately reſtored to its original beauty, by Mr. Egington, of Birmingham, who alſo executed the

windows

windows in the anti-chapel, in which is a monument, erected to the memory of two brothers, of the name of Lyttelton, who were both drowned in the Cherwell, while the one in vain attempted to ſave the other.

The altar-piece of the chapel was painted by Iſaac Fuller, an old Engliſh hiſtory pain-ter, of ſome note, and repreſents the general judgment. Underneath this is a picture, which, in point of merit, quite eclipſes this: it is our Saviour bearing his croſs, ſuppoſed by Guido; a preſent from Mr. Freeman, of Hamels, in Herts; who likewiſe preſented the college with a fine organ, and added two bells to the original peal of eight. The altar itſelf is elegant, both in deſign and execution.

Cathedral ſervice is performed here, twice, daily.

The tower, which makes ſuch a conſpicuous figure on the eaſt of Oxford, is a handſome and ſpacious pile, begun in 1492, under the auſpices, as it is ſuppoſed, of Cardinal Wolſey.

On the right, paſs into the cloiſter, which, having undergone few alterations, retains much of its original venerable appearance. The interior part of this cloiſter is adorned with hieroglyphics, of which the following account is given by Mr. Reeks, formerly fellow of the college. The allegory is well preſerved.

" Beginning at the ſouth-weſt corner, the two firſt figures we meet are, the *lion* and the *pelican*; the former of theſe is the emblem of *courage* and *vigilance*, the latter of *parental tenderneſs and affection*: both of them together expreſs to us the complete character of a good governor of a college. Accordingly they are placed under the window of

thoſe lodgings, which originally belonged to the preſident, as the inſtructions they convey ought particularly to regulate his conduct.

"Going on to the right hand, on the other ſide of the gateway, are four figures, viz. the *ſchool-maſter*, the *lawyer*, the *phyſician*, and the *divine*. Theſe are ranged along the outſide of the library, and repreſent the duties and buſineſs of the ſtudents of the houſe. By means of learning in general, they are to be introduced to one of the three learned profeſſions; or elſe, as hinted to us by the figure with *cap* and *bells* in the corner, they muſt turn out *fools* in the end.

"We come now to the north ſide of the quadrangle, and here the three firſt figures repreſent the hiſtory of *David*; his conqueſt over the *lion* and *Goliah*; from whence we are taught not to be diſcouraged at any difficulties that may ſtand in our way, as the *vigour of youth* will eaſy enable us to ſurmount them. The next figure to theſe is that of the *hippopotamus*, or *river horſe*, carrying his young one upon his ſhoulders. This is the emblem of a good tutor, or fellow of a college, who is ſet to watch over the youth of the ſociety, and by whoſe prudence they are to be led through the dangers of their firſt entrance into the world. The figure immediately following repreſents *ſobriety*, or *temperance*, that moſt neceſſary virtue of a collegiate life. The whole remaining train of figures are the vices we are inſtructed to avoid. Thoſe next to *temperance*, are the oppoſite vices of *gluttony* and *drunkenneſs*; then follow the *lucanthropos*, the *hyæna*, and *panther*, repreſenting *violence*, *fraud*, and *treachery*; the *griffin* repreſenting *coveteuſneſs*, and the next figure, *anger*, or *moroſeneſs*; the *dog*, the *dragon*,

the

the *deer*, *flattery*, *envy*, and *timidity*; and the three laſt, the *mantichora*, the *boxers*, and the *lamia*, *pride*, *contention*, and *luſt*.

"We have here, therefore, a complete and inſtructive leſſon for the uſe of a ſociety, dedicated to the advancement of religion and learning; and on this plan we may ſuppoſe the founder of Magdalen, thus ſpeaking, by means of theſe figures, to the ſtudents of his college.

"It is your duty, who live under the care of the preſident, whoſe *vigilance* and *parental tenderneſs* are the proper qualifications to ſupport the government of my houſe, attentively to purſue your ſtudies, in your *ſeveral profeſſions*; and ſo avoid the *follies* of an idle, unlettered, and diſſipated courſe of life. You may poſſibly meet with many *difficulties* at your firſt ſetting out in this road; but theſe every *ſtripling* will be able to overcome by *courage* and *perſeverance*. And remember, when you are advanced beyond theſe difficulties, that it is your duty to lend your aſſiſtance to thoſe who come after you, and whoſe education is committed to your care. You are to be an example to them of *ſobriety* and *temperance*; ſo ſhall you guard them from falling into the ſnares of *exceſs* and *debauchery*. You ſhall teach them, that the vices with which the world abounds, *cruelty*, *fraud*, *avarice*, *anger*, and *envy*, as well as the more ſupple ones of abject *flattery* and *cowardice*, are not to be countenanced within theſe hallowed retirements. And let it be your endeavour to avoid *pride* and *contention*, the parents of *faction*, and in your ſituation the worſt and moſt unnatural of all factions, the *faction of a cloiſter*. And laſtly, you will complete the *collegiate character*, if you crown all your other acquirements

quirements with the unſpotted *purity* and *chaſtity* of your lives and converſation."

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of the cloiſter is the aſcent to the hall, a ſpacious and handſome room, adorned with ſeveral whole length portraits, and four half lengths, repreſenting eminent men, and benefactors. On the weſt ſide is the library; and on the north and eaſt, the lodgings of the members of the ſociety.

By a narrow paſſage, in the north ſide of the cloiſter, we enter the ample court of the New Buildings. This ſplendid edifice, though only one ſide is completed, is three hundred feet in length, and of greater height than is common in moſt univerſity fabrics, intended for lodgings. The front is ſupported by an arcade, which conſtitutes an elegant piazza. In point of beauty and proſpect, eſpecially towards the eaſt, few ſituations can compare with this. Behind is the grove, well planted with trees, and perfectly adapted for the indulgence of academic eaſe and contemplation. Several head of deer range here, and give a rural aſpect to the ſpot.

But it is not the grove alone that Magdalen College has to boaſt of, among its external advantages. The water-walks, as they are called, ſurrounded by the Cherwell, amidſt umbrageous trees, are ſufficiently elegant to be the appendages of a palace. Here Addiſon muſed, and caught the inſpiration of genius: here the pious Biſhop Horne, late preſident of the ſociety, amuſed the hours that were ſpared from ſacred ſtudies.

Returning up Bridge-ſtreet, we ſoon entered a lane to the right, and paſſing the embattled walls of Magdalen College on the weſt, turned into

into Holiwell ſtreet, which contains ſeveral good private houſes; and being retired from noiſe, is much admired by the ſtudious, who have left the confines of colleges.

The next object of attraction was New College, the approach to which is little promiſing of the grandeur which ſoon burſt upon us. It is retired in its ſituation, and therefore appears the better calculated for a ſeat of ſtudy and contemplation; yet it contains ſo many internal beauties, that the ſociety can have no poſſible wiſh to change their ſecluded retreat for the vicinity of places of more public reſort.

New College was founded, in 1379, by that moſt munificent and venerable patron of literature and merit, William of Wykeham, a native of Hampſhire, who long enjoyed the favour of Edward III. and roſe at laſt to be biſhop of Wincheſter and chancellor of England. Equally diſtinguiſhed for religious zeal and political knowledge, he employed every power of his mind, and every gift of fortune, to the beſt and moſt honourable purpoſes. His foundations at Wincheſter and Oxford are his beſt eulogium, and will eternize his memory.

Wykeham was truly liberal at firſt, and lived to ſee his ſociety flouriſhing; but conſiderable benefactions have been left, ſince his time, to this college, which now maintains a warden, ſeventy fellows, ten chaplains, ſixteen choiriſters, and ſome inferior members. The Biſhop of Wincheſter is perpetual viſiter.

We entered the firſt quadrangle by a portal. This court has a ſtatue of Minerva in the centre, and is about one hundred and ſixty-eight feet long, and one hundred and twenty-nine broad;

containing the chapel, the hall, the library, the warden's lodgings, and apartments for the fellows.

The chapel, by far the moſt beautiful and grand of any in Oxford, ſtands on the north ſide of the quadrangle. The anti-chapel is eighty feet long and thirty-ſix broad, ſupported by two fine moulded pillars. All the windows in this ſacred pile are painted, and poſſeſs a great degree of merit and attraction, repreſenting ſcripture characters, hiſtories, &c. &c. but though in any other place they would deſerve to be ſingly noticed, ſuch is the ſuperlative beauty of the weſt window, that we looked with indifference on all the reſt.

This fine ſpecimen of chaſte deſign and elegant execution will be a laſting monument, though on glaſs, to the abilities of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, who painted the cartoons, and Mr. Jervais, who tranſpoſed them on this noble window, which we cannot forbear deſcribing in detail.

It conſiſts of ſeven compartments in the lower range, each three feet wide and twelve high, in which are painted the four cardinal and the three chriſtian virtues. *Temperance*, with the allegorical curb at her feet, pouring water out of a large into a ſmaller urn. *Fortitude* in armour, reſting her right hand on a broken column, with a lion, couchant below, for her attendant. *Faith* looking up to heaven, and bearing a croſs, the ſymbol of her hope.

The middle groupe repreſents *Charity*, and exhibits a fond mother dividing her attention among her children, with the moſt enchanting force of expreſſion Every figure here ſhows the paſſions of nature, and the attidues of life.

Beyond

Beyond this is *Hope*, in the apparent act of ſpringing forward to heaven, while her anchor, the common attribute, is ſeen in a corner. Next is *Juſtice*, with her balance and ſword, piercing through the ſhade, with ſteady and undazzled eye; and, laſtly, *Prudence* holding a mirror, to view the actions of others, for the purpoſe of regulating her own. The arrow, entwined with a remora, the reſpective emblems of ſpeed and delay, from the extremes of which Prudence is equally remote, appears on her right arm.

Grand, however, and highly impreſſive as theſe forcible delineations are, they form only the baſe of the deſign. The ſuperſtructure is the *Nativity*, a compoſition of thirteen human figures, beſides ſome animals, filling a ſpace ten feet wide and eighteen high. No words can do juſtice to the animation, and the attitudes of this groupe. The light thrown over the whole compoſition is ſuppoſed to proceed from the body of the infant; after an original deſign of Corregio, as diſplayed in a picture preſerved in the gallery of Dreſden.

The remaining ſpace, on both ſides, is filled with an aſſemblage of perſons in uniſon with the grand deſign. Among theſe we recognize the two artiſts, Sir Joſhua Reynolds and Mr. Jervais. The former is a ſtriking likeneſs of that honour to his country, and to art.

That amiable man, and illuſtrious ſcholar, the late Thomas Warton, thus addreſſes kindred genius, in lines as glowing as the painting under conſideration. After avowing his partiality for gothic architecture, and ancient painted glaſs, he proceeds,

> No more the matchleſs ſkill I call unkind,
> That ſtrives to diſenchant my cheated mind.

For

For when again I view thy chaſte deſign,
The juſt proportion, and the genuine line:
Thoſe native portraitures of attic art,
That from the lucid ſurface ſeem to ſtart;
Thoſe tints that ſteal no glori s from the day,
Nor aſk the ſun to lend his ſtreaming ray:
Thedoubtful radiance of contending dyes,
That faintly mingle, yet diſtinctly riſe;
'Twixt light and ſhade the tranſitory ſtrife,
The feature blooming with immortal life:
The ſtole, in caſual foldings taught to flow,
Not with ambitious ornaments to glow;
The tread majeſtic, and the beaming eye,
That, lifted, ſpeaks its commerce with the ſky:
Heaven's golden emanation, gleaming mild
O'er the mean cradle of the Virgin's child:
Sudden, the ſombrous imagery is fled,
Which late my viſionary rapture fed:
Thy powerful hand has broke the gothic chain,
And brought my boſom back to truth again:
To truth, by no peculiar taſte confin'd,
Whoſe univerſal pattern ſtrikes mankind;
To truth, whoſe bold and unreſiſting aim
Checks frail caprice, and faſhions fickle claim;
To truth, whoſe charms deception's magic quell,
And bind coy fancy in a ſtronger ſpell.

Lo, from the canvaſs, beauty ſhifts her throne,
Lo, picture's powers a new formation own!
Behold, ſhe prints upon the cryſtal plain,
With her own energy, th' expreſſive ſtain!
The mighty maſter ſpreads his mimic toil
More wide, nor only blends the breathing oil;
But calls the lineaments of life compleat
From genial alchymy's creative heat;
Obedient forms to the bright fuſion gives,
While in the warm enamel nature lives.
REYNOLDS, 'tis thine, from the broad window's height,
To add new luſtre to religious light:
Nor of its pomp to ſtrip this ancient ſhrine,
But bid that pomp with purer radiance ſhine:
With arts unknown before, to reconcile
The willing graces to the gothic pile.

The

The choir meaſures one hundred feet in length, thirty-five in breadth, and ſixty-five in height. The altar-piece has lately been reſtored in the fineſt ſtyle of gothic workmanſhip, and the whole fabric repaired and beautified in a correſponding manner, and at a moſt liberal expence. Over the communion table are five compartments of marble ſculpture, in *alto relievo*, repreſenting the ſalutation of the Virgin; the nativity of our Saviour; the taking down from the croſs; the reſurrection; and the aſcenſion. The altar itſelf is of dove-coloured marble, twelve feet long and three broad. Here we were ſhown the croſier of the founder, which is in excellent preſervation. It is of ſilver gilt, ſeven feet high, and enriched with a variety of gothic ornaments.

The organ is much admired for its tones; and this chapel, in which there is cathedral ſervice twice a day, at eight and ſix, is better attended, both by ſtrangers and inhabitants, than any in Oxford. Perhaps, religion is not always the inducement for reſorting hither; but few can leave this place without impreſſions of the moſt ſolemn and ſoothing nature. A peal of ten bells, in a tower adjoining the chapel, is a pleaſing appendage to this college.

In the warden's lodgings, which are ſpacious and commodious, are ſome beautiful portraits, as we were told; but theſe, of courſe, are not generally ſhown.

The hall, on the north-eaſt of the quadrangle, is handſomely wainſcotted; and, among other portraits, contains thoſe of the illuſtrious founder, of William of Wainfleete, and of Archbiſhop Chichele. It is honourable to the Univerſity in general, to pay ſuch reſpect to founders and be-

 neſactors,

nefactors, by having their pictures ſuſpended in the moſt public apartments. No inconſiderable good effects reſult alſo from preſerving the portraits of eminent men, belonging to the reſpective ſocieties: they ſerve as a monitor and a ſtimulus to laudable purſuits, and generous emulation.

The library, which occupies a conſiderable part of the eaſt ſide of the quadrangle, conſiſts of two ſpacious apartments, over each other, amply furniſhed with valuable books and ſeveral choice manuſcripts.

By the middle gate, we now entered the garden court, which has a lively and elegant appearance. An iron gate and paliſade are the weſtern boundary of the garden; and through theſe the ſtudents, who lodge in this building, have a delightful view of an artificial mount, clothed with flouriſhing ſhrubs. The old city wall, in a great meaſure, ſurrounds the precincts of the college: at the bottom of the garden it ſerves as a noble fence.

A bowling-green, at the north-eaſt ſide of the garden, preſents a pleaſant and innocent attraction. It is finely ſhaded, and kept in the moſt trim order. Here the ſtudious may unbend the mind; the valetudinary find exerciſe and health. On the whole, we were charmed with this college and its appendages, and left it with regret.

On quitting the outer gate, we noticed a curious arch, thrown over a lane which ſeparates New College from Queen's. It appears twiſted, yet is perfect in all its proportions.

Returning by the way we came, and paſſing the King's Arms Inn, we arrived at Wadham College. This was deſigned by Nicholas Wadham, eſq. and endowed by Dorothy, his widow,

in

in 1613. The ſociety now conſiſts of a warden, fifteen fellows, fifteen ſcholars, two chaplains, and ſixteen exhibitioners. The viſiter is the Biſhop of Bath and Wells.

Being founded after the kingdoms of England and Scotland became ſubject to one ſovereign, a majority of the fellows may be elected from any county of Great Britain, which is not the caſe in ſcarcely any other college in Oxford. The fellows, however, are ſubject to a cruel ſtatute, which obliges them to reſign, after having completed eighteen years from their regency. It has been urged, that the previous knowledge of this gives a ſtimulus to their exertions, to make ſome better proviſion before the expiration of that period; but when the indolence of the human mind is conſidered, and that natural propenſity we all feel to procraſtinate, when not under the immediate neceſſity of activity, it will be found that this regulation is not unattended with ill conſequences; particularly as the members are generally arrived at a time of life, before the expiration of their fellowſhips, which unfits them for turning their views, or employing their talents in a way ſuited to their former life. Indeed there have been ſome melancholy inſtances of men, who have long enjoyed academic eaſe, being left deſtitute in the decline of their days. The number of livings in the gift of this ſociety being ſmall, in proportion to the fellowſhips, it is morally improbable but that ſome one, who has no other expectations, except from the college, ſhould always be in the unfortunate predicament we have deſcribed. Another ſtatute, by which this ſociety is governed, deſerves animadverſion, as ſavouring of monkiſh ſuperſtition: the warden is doomed

to

to celibacy ; or, if he contracts marriage, he forfeits his ſtation. Appeals, we underſtood, have been made to the legiſlature, to alter this abſurd regulation, but without effect; probably from a tender regard to the will of the founders: but when the law of the land, and the law of nature, are both equally violated, we ſee no reaſon for perpetuating the reſtraint.

To return from this digreſſion, Wadham College conſiſts chiefly of one large quadrangle, whoſe ſymmetry and uniformity challenge admiration. Being comparatively a modern edifice, few alterations, or repairs, have been neceſſary to alter the original deſign.

The hall is a fine, ſpacious, gothic apartment, inferior to few in the Univerſity. The library preſents nothing remarkable in its decorations or furniture.

The chapel, at the north-eaſt angle of the court, is an extenſive and venerable pile. The large window, at the eaſt end, by Van Ling, repreſenting the paſſion of our Saviour, is of ſuperior execution; nor are thoſe on the ſides much inferior in beauty.

The painted cloth, at the lower end of the altar, is much admired, as a ſingular curioſity. The ground is aſh-colour; the lines and ſides, brown; and the lights, white; executed in crayons, by Iſaac Fuller. The colours, after being laid on, were preſſed in with hot irons, and have thus obtained the ſolidity of oil painting. The deſign is maſterly, and repreſents the Lord's ſupper, Abraham and Melchiſedeck, and the children of Iſrael gathering manna, in different compartments.

Returning

Returning up Broad-ſtreet, ſoon reached Trinity College, whoſe chapel front, down a wide avenue, fenced from the ſtreet with iron paliſades, has a very fine effect. The tower is handſome, and under this we entered the firſt court, formed by the edifice juſt mentioned; the hall, preſident's lodgings, and library, which, in general, deſerve a particular deſcription.

The interior of the chapel is highly ornamented. The carvings of the cedar-ſcreen and altar-piece, by the maſterly hand of Gibbons, are in an exquiſite taſte.

In the centre of the ceiling is a repreſentation of the Aſcenſion, by a French artiſt. The altar-piece is, we believe, unique of the kind: it is the Reſurrection of our Lord, in needle-work; a preſent from Miſs Althea Fanſhawe, of Shiplake, near Henley on Thames; and is executed with great taſte and brilliancy of colouring, from a painting, by Weſt, in Windſor Chapel. On the north ſide of the altar, under an alcove, is the tomb of the founder and his lady, with their figures in alabaſter. But what intereſted us more, was a ſmall ſtone in the pavement, near the entrance of the chapel, ſacred to the memory of Thomas Warton, B. D. and poet laureate, who died fellow of this college, and whoſe genius, talents, and virtues were a peculiar honour to the ſociety, and reflect a luſtre on the country that produced him. The writer of this dropt a a tear on the ſpot that covers his remains: it was the tear of friendſhip, of gratitude, and veneration.

In the hall, which is ſpacious and cheerful, is the uſual ornament, a portrait of the founder. Over the chimney are the arms of Queen Mary

and King Philip, quartered. It is ſeldom that Spain and England have been in cloſe connection, and this memorial of union is the more worthy of notice.

The library contains many valuable books. Some fine old painted glaſs appears in the windows.

The ſecond court conſiſts of three ſides; that towards the garden, on the eaſt, being open, in the manner of New College. This pile of building was planned by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and is not unworthy of that great architect.

The gardens are remarkably beautiful, conſiſting of two diviſions, which furniſh alternate ſhade and ſun-ſhine. Here Chatham, Somers, and Harrington caught the flame of patriotiſm, and the enthuſiaſm of genius. The following lines, addreſſed to Mr. Pitt, on the death of George II. by Mr. Warton, deſerve to be tranſcribed, as illuſtrative of this fact.

——————— Nor thou refuſe
This humble preſent of no partial muſe,
From that calm bower, which nurs'd thy thoughtful youth,
In the pure precepts of Athenian truth:
Where firſt the form of Britiſh liberty
Beam'd in full radiance on thy muſing eye;
That form, whoſe mien ſublime, with equal awe,
In the ſame ſhade unblemiſh'd SOMERS ſaw:
Where once (for well ſhe lov'd the friendly grove,
Which every claſſic grace had learn'd to rove,)
Her whiſpers wak'd ſage HARRINGTON*, to feign
The bleſſings of her viſionary reign.

Trinity College was founded, in 1594, by Sir Thomas Pope, of Hertfordſhire, privy counſellor

* Sir James Harrington, author of the Oceana.

to

to Queen Mary. The ſociety conſiſts of a preſident, twelve fellows, and as many ſcholars, who have the Biſhop of Winchester for their viſiter. Five of the fellows may be elected from Oxfordſhire.

Adjoining to Trinity, on the weſt, is Balliol College, founded by John Balliol, of Bernard Caſtle, in Yorkſhire, father of the king of Scotland, of the ſame name. Dying before he could carry his deſign into complete execution, his widow, Devorguilla, daughter of Alexander III. king of Scotland endowed this ſociety in 1284, with lands which at time did not amount to more than £27 : 9 : 4, per annum. The benefactors to this ancient eſtabliſhment* have ſince been very conſiderable; and in particular, Warner, biſhop of Rocheſter, and John Snell, eſq. founded ſeveral Scotch exhibitions, which at this time are as valuable as the generality of fellowſhips in the Univerſity; and have been the means of drawing ſeveral youths of abilities from the north, who have, in former periods performed, and are now performing, an important and honourable part in the drama of life. Theſe exhibitions are held for eight years, and are excluſively conferred on gentlemen who have previouſly ſtudied at the Univerſity of Glaſgow. The ſociety now conſiſts of a maſter, twelve fellows, fourteen ſcholars, and eighteen exhibitioners, who have the power of electing their own viſiter.

We enter Balliol, which conſiſts chiefly of one ſpacious court, by a gothic gate-way. The

* Balliol College is the moſt ancient, regularly endowed ſociety, in either Univerſity.

buildings

buildings on the eaſt are more modern than the reſt, and in this quarter ſtands the chapel, whoſe window, over the altar, repreſents the Paſſion, Reſurrection, and Aſcenſion of our Saviour.

The common room has been recently fitted up, and, though not very large, is more elegant and taſteful than any we had yet ſeen. The hall on the weſt of the court is ſpacious and light.

In the maſter's lodgings is a large gothic apartment, decorated with ſome ancient paintings. Dr. Leigh, of facetious memory, preſided over this ſociety more than half a century, and kept his jubilee with feſtive glee. The library contains a large collection of choice books and curious manuſcripts. To the weſtward of this court is a pile of detached buildings. That part, which fronts the ſtreet, is erected in a ſtyle of modern elegance, and contains ſome handſome apartments. It was built at the expence of Mr. Fiſher, formerly a fellow of the ſociety, which is recorded by this ſimple and unobtruſive inſcription, *Verbum non amplius, Fiſher.*

In the ſtreet oppoſite to this college, biſhops Latimer and Ridley were burnt, in the reign of that ſanguinary bigot, Mary. It is to be lamented that there is now no viſible memorial of this horrid tragedy, which ought to be had in everlaſting remembrance and deteſtation.

Turning up St. Giles's, ſoon arrived at St. John's College, founded by Sir Thomas White, alderman and merchant taylor of London, who endowed it in 1557, with conſiderable revenues, which have ſince been much increaſed by other friends to learning. The ſociety now conſiſts of a preſident, fifty fellows, two chaplains, an organiſt, five ſinging-men, and ſix choriſters.

ters. Youths, educated at Merchant Taylor's School, in London, have many exclusive privileges here, and the fellows are generally elected from among them, though not wholly. The visiter is the Bishop of Winchester.

In front of this college is a row of lofty elms, with a paved inclosure. By a grand gothic gateway and tower we enter the first quadrangle, formed by the president's lodgings on the east, the hall and chapel on the north, and the lodgings of the members on the other two sides.

The hall is a very elegant, wainscotted apartment, with a fine arched roof. The chimney-piece, of variegated marble, contains a picture of St John the Baptist, by Titian. Portraits of the founder, of archbishops Laud and Juxon, and of other benefactors, likewise adorn this room.

The chapel possesses a simple elegance, well adapted to its destination. Over the screen, which divides the anti-chapel from the choir, is a handsome new organ. The altar is of the corinthian order; and over the communion-table is a charming piece of tapestry, from a painting of Titian, representing our Saviour and his two disciples at Emmaus. Some of the adjuncts are rather ludicrous. On the north side of the choir, in a marble urn, is the heart of Dr. Richard Rawlinson, a great benefactor to the college, inclosed in a silver vessel. Service is performed here at eight and six.

A passage, on the east side of the first quadrangle, leads into the second, which has handsome piazzas, in the Grecian taste, on the east and west sides; and, in the centre of each, a magnificent gate-way, in a regular style of architecture, after the design of Inigo Jones. Here are statues, in brass,

braſs, of Charles I. and his Queen, caſt by Fanelli of Florence. The whole of this court is exceedingly grand.

The upper ſtory of the ſouth and eaſt ſides is devoted to the library, which, beſides an amazing collection of books and manuſcripts, contains ſome ſingular curioſities, particularly the picture of Charles I. with the book of Pſalms written in the lines of the face and the hairs of the head; a highly finiſhed picture of St. John, in a compoſition reſembling poliſhed marble; a Chineſe dictionary; and ſome valuable miſſals. The eaſt window is decorated with ſeveral coats of arms.

The gardens belonging to this college, in extent and beauty, are inferior to none in the Univerſity. They received ſome touches from the maſterly hand of Mr. Browne; and, being generouſly laid open to all who are inclined to walk in them, form one of the moſt pleaſant promenades in this place.

From St. John's College proceeded up St. Giles's ſtreet, whoſe amenity and advantages have already been mentioned. At the weſtern extremity of this ſtands the Radcliffe Infirmary, built by the truſtees of the generous phyſician whoſe name it bears, and chiefly ſupported by voluntary ſubſcription. The building is neat rather than ſuperb; but is capable of accommodating a conſiderable number of patients. An inſtitution of this kind was much wanted, not only as a public charity, but as a ſchool for medical ſtudents; and it certainly deſerves every encouragement and ſupport. It is to be lamented, however, that the benefactions to this godlike deſign, of alleviating human miſery, have not been ſo liberal as might be wiſhed. We have heard

heard of ſplendid fortunes, acquired in the medical profeſſion, on the ſpot, having been left to diſtant relations, or to no relations at all, without beſtowing any thing on this infirmary, which would have conferred honour on the donors, and handed down their memories with eſteem to a grateful poſterity.

In a ſpacious incloſure, of ten acres, a gift from his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, adjoining to the Infirmary, ſtands the Radcliffe Obſervatory, a magnificent ſtructure, built in an appropriate ſtyle, under the direction of the celebrated Mr. Wyatt. The ſituation is peculiarly favourable for aſtronomical obſervations, and the profeſſor has elegant lodgings on the ſpot. The whole fabric is one hundred and ſeventy-five feet long, fifty-ſeven broad, excluſive of the portico, and at each wing twenty-four.

A ſemicircle ſprings from the north centre, which includes the hall, libraries, and lecture-room, in the two firſt ſtories. The third conſiſts of an octangular tower, which, including the Atlas on the top of the pile, is fifty feet high; ſo that the entire elevation of this part is upwards of one hundred feet. Round this tower, which is extremely well lighted, are emblematic ſculptures of the eight winds, after the manner of the Temple of the winds at Athens.

Three apartments, in the eaſtern wing, are appropriated to aſtronomical inſtruments, made by Bird, conſiſting of two quadrants, each of eight feet radius; a tranſit inſtrument of eight feet, and a zenith-ſector of twelve. The weſtern wing contains a ſmall ſet of inſtruments, for the uſe of ſtudents.

At the bottom of the incloſure is a ſmall circular building, with a moveable roof, in which is placed an equatorial-ſector, by which the places of the heavenly bodies may be obſerved at any diſtance from the meridian.

It ſhould be farther obſerved, that the Duke of Marlborough, at once a patron and a judge of the ſcience, preſented to this obſervatory a reflecting teleſcope, twelve feet long, which coſt 1000l. for which a ſuitable building is intended to be raiſed.

By the favour of the very learned and ingenious profeſſor, we were ſhown the whole of the obſervatory and its apparatus, for which we return him our public thanks.

Though our long morning tour began to remind us of the want of refreſhments, we were deſirous to extend our route a little farther, to Worceſter College. This was founded in 1714, by Sir Thomas Cookes, and the endowment was afterwards enlarged by Doctors Finney and Clarke, and Mrs. Eaton. The ſociety now conſiſts of a provoſt, twenty fellows, ſeventeen ſcholars, and other inferior members. The chancellor of the univerſity is the viſiter. Sons of clergymen have a preference in the diſpoſal of ſome of the fellowſhips.

In point of amenity of ſituation, Worceſter College is inferior to none in this univerſity. It ſtands on a gentle elevation above the Iſis and its ſurrounding meadows, at the weſtern extremity of Oxford, and conſequently is airy and ſalubrious. Its only inconvenience is the want of a direct and ſpacious communication with the city.

Though

Though the grand deſign is not yet completed, this college makes a very handſome appearance. On entering the eaſtern portal, the chapel is on one ſide and the hall on the other. The former has been recently fitted up under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, and does credit to his taſte, and the liberality of the ſociety. The library, a magnificent ionic ſtructre, is one hundred feet long, ſupported by a ſpacious cloiſter. Among the books, with which it is amply ſtored, is Inigo Jones's copy of Palladio, with his own manuſcript notes. Here too we were ſhown a religious treatiſe, ſumptuouſly bound and ſet in pearls. We were told that this work gave the perſon who preſented it, the firſt impreſſions of the authenticity of the chriſtian revelation, and, in acknowledgment of this bleſſing, it was ſo finely decorated.

The chambers on the north are very elegant, and are fronted by a terrace, with a ſunk area. On the north-weſt are the handſome lodgings of the provoſt. The view from this ſide is delightful. The ſouthern range of buildings is comparatively low and ancient.

On the ſite of Worceſter College formerly ſtood Glouceſter College, a ſeminary founded in 1283, for the novices of Glouceſter monaſtery. At the reformation it was ſuppreſſed, and converted into a palace for the Biſhop of Oxford; but ſoon afterwards became an academical hall, till endowed as already mentioned.

Paſſed New-Inn Hall, originally founded in 1349, and in modern times intended for a law ſeminary, but without ſucceſs. It ſtands at the weſt end of the city, near the church of St. Peter in the Bailey. Oppoſite to this hall, we were

ſhown the gate-way of a college of monks, of the Auguſtine order, in which the great Eraſmus reſided ſome time.

Returned to our inn with keen appetites, and ſat down to a good dinner, with an agreeable ſociety, determined to content ourſelves for the day with what we had ſeen. The diſcourſe at table turned on the expences of an univerſity education, and it was demonſtrably proved, that port wine, dinners, excurſions, and the frippery of dreſs, amounted to twice as much as would pay every neceſſary call for the moſt complete academical inſtitution. This is certainly the ſubject of regret; but how is it to be prevented? Luxury prevades all ranks, and it is ſcarcely to be expected, that young men, of warm imaginations and cultivated minds, ſhould practiſe an abſtemiouſneſs in college, to which they are unaccuſtomed at home. We are aware that there are ſumptuary regulations eſtabliſhed here; but we fear their good intention is often and eaſily evaded.

Having ſtill a part of the colleges to viſit, after a night's repoſe, we ſet out for Pembroke. This college is oppoſite to Chriſt Church grand gate, and derives its name from the Earl of Pembroke, chancellor of the Univerſity in 1620. It was founded in that year, by Thomas Teſdale, of Glympton, near Woodſtock; and Richard Whitwich, D.D. rector of Ilſley in Berks, on the ancient ſite of Broadgate-hall.

Neatneſs, rather than grandeur, is the character of this college, which conſiſts of two ſmall courts. The chapel, though ſmall, is a fine building of the ionic order, with a beautiful altar-piece. The hall contains nothing remarkable;

but the common room is delightfully ſituated. Among the benefactors to this ſociety, which now conſiſts of a maſter, fourteen fellows, and thirty ſcholars and exhibitioners, are Charles I. and Queen Anne. The former preſented it with the advowſon of the adjoining church of St. Aldale, the only living belonging to it; and the latter annexed a prebend of Glouceſter to the maſterſhip. The fellows are chiefly elected from ſuch as have been educated at Abingdon ſchool. Of this college were Dr. Samuel Johnſon, and Judge Blackſtone; and had it never produced any other perſons of eminence, thoſe two names would entitle it to diſtinction. The chancellor of the Univerſity is the viſiter.

Paſſing through Chriſt Church, which we ſaw with undiminiſhed pleaſure, came to Corpus Chriſti College, on the eaſt of that magnificent and extenſive pile.

This college was founded in 1516, by Dr. Richard Fox, biſhop of Wincheſter, and lord privy ſeal to Henry VII. and Henry VIII. Since that period it has had ſeveral benefactors, and now conſiſts of a preſident, twenty fellows, two chaplains, twenty ſcholars, and other inferior members. The Biſhop of Wincheſter is the viſiter; and it ought to be remarked, that this prelate has very conſiderable influence in the Univerſity, from ſimilar power in other colleges. The biſhops of Wincheſter, indeed, have merited this diſtinction, by being founders themſelves in more inſtances than one, as has already been ſeen.

Corpus Chriſti College conſiſts of one handſome quadrangle, and ſome elegant appendant buildings. The whole is modern; having been erected in 1706, by Dr. Turner, then preſident.

The

The dial in the centre of the quadrangle is a curious piece of gnomonics. Before clocks were ſo frequent, much ingenuity was ſhown in the conſtruction of ſuch time-pieces, and they were placed with peculiar propriety in the areas of colleges, as monitors of the flight of hours, and days, and years.

The hall on the eaſt ſide of the quadrangle is of large dimenſions, with beautiful gothic rafters. The chapel is of ſtill greater extent, but is chiefly remarkable for its cedar-ſcreen and altar-piece.

In the library we were ſhown the genuine crofier of the founder, in good preſervation. Here too are many curious and valuable literary treaſures; among the reſt a collection of the firſt editions of the claſſics. In the cemetery belonging to the college are ſome affectionate memorials to the dead.

A ſmall grove of elms ſeparates Corpus Chriſti from Merton College, one of the moſt ancient endowments in Oxford, which was founded in 1264, by Walter de Merton, lord chancellor of England. At firſt, part of the ſociety was eſtabliſhed at Malden, in Surrey, but finally removed to Oxford; and the ſtatutes, originally framed, are ſtill preſerved in the college treaſury; nor have they received alteration or addition ſince 1274. Indeed the laws, by which this ſociety is governed, were found ſo excellent, that they formed the baſis of ſimilar regulations, both in this univerſity and in Cambridge.

The members conſiſt of a warden, twenty-four fellows, fourteen poſt-maſters, four ſcholars, and two chaplains. The poſt-maſters are a diſtinct foundation, and were added about one hundred

hundred years after the ſociety was formed. The Archbiſhop of Canterbury is viſiter. A fellowſhip in this college is not only valuable, but very reſpectable. We have heard that, at one time, three of the fellows were members of parliament.

Merton College is compoſed of three courts, neither of which poſſeſſes much grandeur; though the inner court is ſpacious, and commands a delightful proſpect over the meadows from its ſouthern windows. The garden terrace, formed on part of the ancient city walls, is truly charming, and the gardens themſelves are very agreeably laid out.

The library, which ſtands in the ſmall old quadrangle, is replete with books, and ſome choice manuſcripts.

The hall contains little worth notice, except a picture by the late Dr. Wall, executed on an excellent idea, repreſenting the expulſion of idle monks, to make room for the liberal education of youth. Of this gentleman it was ſaid, that had he not been the firſt phyſician, he would have been the firſt painter of his age.

The chapel, ſituated at the weſt end of the firſt quadrangle, is alſo the pariſh church of St. John Baptiſt de Merton, and is a fine large gothic pile, with a large tower and anti-chapel. Its dimenſions are one hundred feet by thirty; and it appears to have been originally deſigned for a much larger edifice. In this chapel are the monuments of Sir Thomas Bodley, Sir Henry Savile, Anthony à Wood, and others.

Adjoining to Merton, on the eaſt, ſtands Alban Hall, ſo called from Robert de St. Alban, a citizen of Oxford. Among the eminent men who

have been educated here, are William Lenthall, ſpeaker of the long parliament, a native of Henley on Thames, and Dr. Lamplugh, archbiſhop of York.

Making a ſhort turn, reached Oriel College, ſituated on the eaſt of Chriſt Church. It was originally founded by Edward II. at the requeſt of his almoner, Adam de Brome, in the year 1324. Edward III. conferred on the eſtabliſhment the meſſuage, called Le Oriel, and hence the preſent name. Subſequent benefactors have been numerous; and the ſociety now conſiſts of a provoſt, eighteen fellows, and thirteen exhibitioners; having the lord high chancellor for their viſiter

Oriel College chiefly conſiſts of one ſpacious and beautiful quadrangle, to which we enter on the weſt. On the north are the lodgings of the provoſt, on the eaſt the hall, and the approach to the chapel, and on the other ſides are the apartments for the fellows and ſtudents.

The aſcent to the hall is by a grand flight of ſteps, covered with a portico. This room is handſomely fitted up, and contains a very fine portrait of Edward II. another of Queen Anne, and a third of a former Duke of Beaufort, in his parliament robes, with a negro bearing his coronet, by Soldi.

The chapel is more diſtinguiſhed for ſimple elegance than beauty. The eaſtern window repreſents the offerings of the magi, executed by Mr. Peckitt, from a deſign of the late Dr. Wall.

At the end of the garden court is an elegant building, lately erected for a library; and the recent additions to the college here, diſplay taſte and

and beauty. The ſituation of Oriel, however, is rather too confined, as muſt be the caſe in buildings ſo central.

On the north of this college ſtands St. Mary Hall, erected by Edward II. It conſiſts of one neat and pleaſant quadrangle, and contains a conſiderable number of ſtudents, ſeveral of whom are commonly of high rank. Many eminent men have received their education here, among whom are enumerated Sir Thomas More, Chancellor Hatton, Eraſmus, and Sandys the traveller. It alſo derives no inconſiderable celebrity, in the opinion of ſome, from Dr. King having once been its principal. On the dedication of Radcliffe's library, in 1749, this gentleman ſpoke the oration in the theatre, to which Mr. Warton alludes in his Triumphs of Iſis.

See, on yon ſage how all attentive ſtand,
To catch his darting eye, and waving hand.
Hark he begins, with all a Tully's art,
To pour the dictates of a Cato's heart:
Skill'd to pronounce what nobleſt thoughts inſpire,
He blends the ſpeaker's with the patriot's fire:
Bold to conceive, nor timorous to conceal,
What Britons dare to think, he dares to tell.
'Tis his alike the ear, the eye to charm;
To win with action, and with ſenſe to warm;
Untaught in flowery periods to diſpenſe
The lulling ſounds of ſweet impertinence:
In frowns or ſmiles he gains an equal prize,
Nor meanly fears to fall, nor creeps to riſe:
Bids happier days to Albion be reſtor'd,
Bids ancient juſtice rear her radiant ſword:
From me, as from my country, claims applauſe,
And makes an Oxford's, a Britannia's cauſe.

From St. Mary Hall ſoon reached the High-ſtreet, and entering what is called the Turl, came to Lincoln College, ſtanding beyond All-ſaint's

ſaint's church. This college was founded by Richard Fleming, biſhop of Lincoln, in 1429, and the endowment was afterwards augmented by Thomas Rotheram, one of his ſucceſſors in the ſame ſee, in the year 1478. Nathaniel Lord Crewe, biſhop of Durham was another very conſiderable benefactor to the ſociety, which now conſiſts of a rector and twelve fellows, beſides other inferior members. The viſiter, as may reaſonably be ſuppoſed, is the Biſhop of Lincoln, for the time being.

Lincoln College conſiſts of two courts. We enter the firſt under a tower. It is about eighty feet ſquare, and is formed by the rector's lodgings, the library, the common room, and the refectory. The inner, or ſouth court, has likewiſe a communication with the ſtreet, and is a ſquare of about ſeventy feet.

The hall is not deficient in beauty or ſize, and was wainſcotted at the expence of Lord Crewe, whoſe arms, and thoſe of the other contributors, are ſeen in different parts.

The library, on the north ſide of the exterior court, is handſomely fitted up, and contains a good collection of books, and ſome manuſcripts of no ſmall value. Here is a fine picture of Biſhop Crewe and another of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, who expended a conſiderable ſum on the reparation of this apartment.

But nothing, connected with Lincoln College, is ſo much admired as the chapel, built in 1630, by Dr. Williams, who was afterwards archbiſhop of York. It is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the inner court. The cedar-ſcreen is a ſingular curioſity: the ceiling is of the ſame kind of wood, and is embelliſhed with the arms of the found-

ers

ers and principal benefactors, intermixed with various devices and repreſentations. The windows are all of painted glaſs, in which are portrayed many ſcripture characters; and in that over the altar are ſeveral hiſtories from the ſacred writings.

In a line with Lincoln, and adjoining, ſtands Exeter College, with an extenſive front towards the ſtreet, and a magnificent gate and tower in the centre. The building conſiſts principally of one large regular quadrangle, formed by the hall, the chapel, and the lodgings of the ſociety.

This college was founded by Walter Stapleton, biſhop of Exeter and lord treaſurer of England, in 1316; and by ſtatues then eſtabliſhed, ordered the fellows to be elected out of his own dioceſe. Among the ſubſequent benefactors, were Stafford, biſhop of Exeter, and Sir William Petre, who extended the privilege of electing the fellows, for whom they provided, to other counties. The preſent members conſiſt of a rector, twenty-five fellows, one ſcholar, and two exhibitioners, who have the Biſhop of Exeter for their viſiter.

The library conſiſts of two parts, and is amply ſtored with books. The new library contains the valuable collection of the erudite Mr. Joſeph Sandford, formerly of Balliol College.

The other appendages of this college are well adapted to their reſpective deſtinations, but contain nothing particularly deſerving of notice, after what we had already ſeen in the univerſity.

The gardens are neatly laid out, and have a cheerful open appearance. From the terrace is a view of ſome of the moſt ſplendid academi-

cal

cal buildings, which indeed ſurround this college

Almoſt oppoſite is Jeſus College, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1571; and at the requeſt of Dr. Price, a native of Wales, who beſtowed conſiderable revenues on the original inſtitution, granted ſeveral gifts and privileges for its ſpeedier completion. Other lovers of learning followed in the ſame generous courſe; ſo that the ſociety now conſiſts of a principal, nineteen fellows, and eighteen ſcholars, beſides many exhibitioners. The Earl of Pembroke is viſiter.

Jeſus College has a handſome front, with a grand ruſtic gate-way; and conſiſts of two courts. The firſt court makes a good appearance, having the chapel on the north ſide and the hall on the weſt. The inner court is neat, and contains a well-furniſhed library and other apartments.

In the principal's lodgings are ſome original paintings, particularly a Charles I. by Vandyke. In the library are portraits of Dr. Hugh Price, and other benefactors to the college.

Among the curioſities preſerved here, may be ranked the ſtatutes of the college, written by Mr. Parry, formerly fellow, upon vellum, in the moſt beautiful ſtyle of graphic excellence, and a ſplendid piece of plate, the gift of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, bart. for the uſe of the common room. It is almoſt unneceſſary to obſerve, that the gentlemen, who enter of this college, are commonly from the principality of Wales. It has produced many eminent men, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the various departments of ſcience and of life.

Having

Having now finiſhed our tour of the Univerſity, we conclude with the wiſh for its welfare conveyed in the following lines.

O! may fair SCIENCE in theſe precincts ſmile,
And ſhed her luſtre o'er this happy iſle:
To guard the laws, religion's flame maintain,
Still may worth iſſue from her foſtering reign.
Rais'd as a barrier 'gainſt th' inſidious band,
Here may the Chriſtian chieftains take their ſtand,
Repel the arrows of the threat'ning foe.
And bring the champions of confuſion low.

MAVOR'S BLENHEIM.

TOUR OF

THE

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE,

BY

A STUDENT.

IN A LETTER TO A FRIEND.

IT was a ſenſible diminution of our pleaſure, that prior engagements would not permit you to accompany the agreeable party you was ſo anxious to form, for a viſit to Cambridge on my intended matriculation. Your deſire, however, to hear from me, made me carry you conſtantly in my mind; and, though abſent, I feel myſelf converſing with you, while I furniſh you with a ſhort account of what we have jointly ſeen in this celebrated ſeat of learning.

Our journey from London preſented nothing remarkable, and therefore I will not teaſe you with impoſitions at the inns, the inſolence of poſt-boys, and the ſaucy civility of landlords. We arrived here the next evening after we left you, and put up at the Cardinal's Cap, from which we made our excurſions, during two ſucceſſive days, to inſpect the colleges, and other curioſities of the place. As it was nearly dark when we reached Cambridge, and one of our female friends a little fatigued, we reſolved to keep good hours,

and to enjoy the firſt view of Cambridge by a morning ſun.

Having purchaſed the local guide, we ſet out after breakfaſt, and began our tour of the Univerſity, which conſiſts of ſixteen colleges and halls. Its origin has been much diſputed. We have heard that Cantabar, a Spaniard, founded it two hundred and ſeventy years before Chriſt; but the name is evidently derived from the bridge over the Cam, and therefore little regard is to be paid to far-fetched etymologies. During the Saxon and Daniſh periods, it was no doubt in eſteem as a ſeat of learning, and after the Norman conqueſt, we find it had acquired ſo much celebrity, that Henry I. was educated here, and, on account of his proficiency, obtained the name of Beauclerc, or the learned ſtudent.

Originally, as in the ſiſter Univerſity, the ſtudents hired halls, or hotels, for performing their exerciſes, and boarded with the townſmen. We ſaw an ancient remaining ſtructure of this kind, called Pythagoras' School, ſituated on the weſt of the river. In proceſs of time colleges were founded and endowed, and the mode of ſtudy rendered more comfortable and eaſy. The whole number of fellows, in Cambridge, is now 406; of ſcholars, 666; beſides 236 inferior members, who live on the revenues of their reſpective ſocieties. In this liſt we do not include exhibitioners, who have certain ſtipends for a limited time.

The government of the Univerſity is by a chancellor, proctors, &c. The *caput*, as it is called, has alſo conſiderable power in regard to honorary degrees, and other graces. But it is time to proceed to the buildings, and the firſt place to

which we directed our attention was the Senate Houſe: it ſtands in the middle of the town, forming part of an intended ſquare, and is a magnificent building, of the Corinthian order. It was founded, in 1722, under the direction of Gibbs, the architect, and coſt an immenſe ſum, which was chiefly raiſed by ſubſcription.

On entering this ſuperb ſtructure, which we did under a triangular pediment, of conſiderable grandeur, and ſituate at the eaſt end of the building, we found ourſelves in a noble room, the ceiling of which is enriched with ſtucco-work, and the ſides adorned with columns and galleries. You will judge of the effect of this room from its dimenſions: the length is a hundred and one feet, the breadth forty-two, and the height thirty-two. The gallery alone, which ſurrounds it, and which at the eaſt end is ſupported by pillars, is ſuppoſed to be capable of holding eleven hundred perſons.

On the north ſide is a fine ſtatue of George I. by Ryſbrack; on the pedeſtal are three inſcriptions, in the Latin language, from which we learned that the ſenate, in gratitude for the attention of that prince to the Univerſity, decreed the ſtatue, after his death, as a perpetual memorial of their ſentiments; that Charles, lord viſcount Townſend, had directed the ſtatue to be executed at his own expence; and that, that nobleman having died before its completion, his ſon, whoſe name was alſo Charles, fulfilled his father's deſign.

Oppoſite to this ſtatue is another, repreſenting George II. This was erected, we are told, by the inſcription, in 1766, by Thomas, duke of Newcaſtle,

Newcaſtle, then chancellor of the Univerſity, as a teſtimony of his regard.

At the eaſt end, on each ſide the entrance, are two more ſtatues; one of Charles, duke of Somerſet; the other an emblematical figure of Glory.

At the upper end is the vice-chancellor's chair, and ſeats arranged in a ſemicircle, for the different members of the Univerſity. At the commencement, when degrees are conferred, and on other public occaſions, ladies and gentlemen are admitted into the gallery.

Leaving the Senate Houſe, we viſited the Public Library, which forms the weſt ſide of the New Square. We aſcended by an elegant geometrical ſtone ſtair-caſe, &c. The firſt room is the old library. Among other curious things, we ſaw here a copy of *Magna Charta*, on vellum. At the end of this room is a ſquare apartment, ſurmounted by a dome, in which are preſerved a large collection of MSS. and a cabinet of oriental books and curioſities, given by the Reverend Mr. Archdeacon Lewis, of Ireland, in 1726. In this cabinet is a ſheet of paper four yards long, by one and a half wide. The rooms on the north and weſt ſides of the court are filled with the thirty thouſand volumes given by George I. who bought them at the expence of ſix thouſand guineas. Under theſe rooms are the Philoſophy and Divinity Schools. In the Philoſophy School, diſputations are held, by what are called the Sophs. Adjoining to theſe are the Law and Phyſic Schools, where the candidates for degrees perform their exerciſes.

In the room on the north ſide of the library, and on the ſtair-caſe, are ſeveral pictures, by eminent

eminent maſters. George II. gave three thouſand pounds toward building the new library.

You know Mrs. ——'s partiality to Botany, and have therefore anticipated, no doubt, the pleaſure ſhe was to enjoy at the Botanic Garden. This is ſituated near Bene't College, at the eaſt end of the town: it is well watered, and contains nearly five acres of ground. Our friend, Mr. ——, enquired into its hiſtory. It originally, belonged, it ſeems, together with a large houſe, to the Auguſtine friars, and was purchaſed by Dr. Richard Walker, at the expence of ſixteen hundred pounds. A large green-houſe was built and furniſhed with exotics by ſubſcription. Since its firſt eſtabliſhment, ſtoves of the beſt conſtruction have been added. The large old houſe was ſold upon advantageous terms, and a new one, for lectures on botany and chemiſtry, erected. I was extremely pleaſed to find the whole garden arranged with accuracy, according to the ſyſtem of Linnæus. This muſt be a conſiderable advantage to thoſe who have the good fortune to ſtudy here. The abilities of the profeſſor are well known.

The contributions to this garden, including Dr. Walker's, have amounted to more than three thouſand pounds.

We adopted ſomething like method in our tour. There is, indeed, a regular route, I believe, by which ſtrangers proceed from one object to another, ſo as to ſee all the buildings without unneceſſary loſs of time; and this route we followed. We began with the Senate Houſe, and proceeded, as I have deſcribed, to the public library, the ſchools, and the botanic garden. Theſe all belong to the Univerſity in general. I

am now about to ſpeak of the ſeveral colleges, their chapels, libraries, and gardens; and, in this ſurvey, I ſhall mention ſuch books, manuſcripts, pictures, &c. as ſtrike me as particularly remarkable.

Before I ſpeak of the colleges, however, I ſhould mention Addenbroke's Hoſpital John Addenbroke, doctor of phyſic, left four thouſand pounds for its building and endowment. This was not found to be ſufficient; but, with the aſſiſtance of parliament, it was opened, in 1766, as a general hoſpital. It relieves annually, on an average, ſeven hundred patients; and is liberally ſupported by donations, yearly contributions, the produce of oratorios, &c.

St. Peter's College, which was the firſt we viſited, is one of the oldeſt in the Univerſity. It was founded by Hugh de Balſam, ſub-prior of Ely, in 1257. He bought one of thoſe halls, or hotels, which I have already mentioned, as the primitive reſidencies of the ſcholars; and, being advanced to the ſee of Ely, in 1248, he obtained a charter of incorporation, and endowed this college with lands for the maintenance of one maſter and fourteen fellows.

St. Peter's ſtands on the weſt ſide of Trumpington-ſtreet. Within theſe fifty years it has been entirely new caſed with ſtone, in a very handſome manner. A lofty, modern building has been erected on the north ſide, commanding an ample view of the town and ſurrounding country, including Gogmagog Hills, the ſeat of the late Earl of Godolphin. This building has ſix grand apartments.

The chapel of this college is fifty-four feet long, twenty-ſeven broad, and twenty-ſeven high.

high. It has an organ, the gift of the late Sir Horatio Mann; and a fine window of painted glaſs, repreſenting the Crucifixion.

This college has a good hall, a large garden, and pleaſure-ground, and a cold-bath.

From St. Peter's we went to Clare Hall. In the year 1328, Richard Badew, or Badow, of Eſſex, chancellor of the Univerſity, built a ſmall college, which he named Univerſity Hall. This edifice, ſixteen years after its firſt erection, was burnt by an accidental fire. Dr. Badow then ſolicited the patronage of Elizabeth, third ſiſter and co-heireſs of Gilbert, earl of Clare. By her bounty the college was rebuilt, and thenceforward obtained the name of Clare Hall.

Halls, you know, my dear Sir, do not at Cambridge differ from colleges in any reſpect whatever. I ſpeak of Clare Hall, therefore, as a college; and it is one of the principal. The buildings, of which it is compoſed, are extenſive and magnificent. Its delightful grounds are much reſorted to, we were told, on ſummer evenings: they preſent a beautiful aſſemblage of buildings, gardens, groves, water, and corn-fields

The chapel is a very elegant edifice. The deſign was by Sir Charles Boroughs: it coſt ſeven thouſand pounds. It has an anti-chapel of an octagon ſhape, and lighted by a beautiful dome. The altar is adorned with a fine picture of the Salutation, by Cipriani.

The hall, which is a very handſome room, contains portraits of the Right Hon. Thomas Cecil, earl of Exeter, Archbiſhop Tillotſon, and Biſhop Moore, and a fine whole length of the late chancellor, Thomas, duke of Newcaſtle, given by his grace to the ſociety.

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The library, though not very large, is well fitted up, and, in this reſpect is, perhaps, the handſomeſt room in the Univerſity. It opens at one end to the Combination-room, which is nearly of its own dimenſions, and at the other to the maſters' lodge. This lodge, and indeed the whole college, is remarkably handſome and well ſituated.

The next college, to which I led our party, was Pembroke Hall. This was founded by Mary, wife of Aymer de Valencia, earl of Pembroke. Her huſband was killed, in a tilting match, on his wedding-day; and, on this account, ſhe devoted herſelf, and her eſtate, to acts of beneficence. In 1343, ſhe founded this college, giving it the name of Maria de Valencia. The family name has, however, been ſince changed for that of the title.

This college ſtands on the eaſt ſide of Trumpington-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Peter-houſe. It conſiſts of two courts. In the hall, which is about forty-two feet long, among other portraits, is that of the founder.

The chapel was built by Dr. Matthew Wren, biſhop of Ely, from a deſign by his brother, the architect It is generally admired. Its proportions are, fifty-four feet in length, twenty-four in breadth, and upward of thirty in height.

The library is extremely reſpectable; and in the back court is a building, given by Dr. Long, containing a capital ſphere of eighteen feet diameter.

On particular occaſions, an antique ſilver cup, formerly belonging to the foundreſs, is produced. Several pieces of plate, of ſimilar curioſity, are ſtill in the poſſeſſion of various colleges; but

but their collection would have been much larger, had not loyalty prompted them to ſend their plate to King Charles, to be coined for his uſe.

This college has had the honour of reckoning among its members, Edmund Spenſer, Gray, and his friend Maſon, and the preſent Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is alſo high ſteward of the Univerſity.

You will be ſurpriſed, perhaps, to hear that the name Bene't, in Bene't College, is a contraction of Benedict; and you will ſtill leſs expect to be told, that the real name of this houſe is "Corpus Chriſti and the Bleſſed Virgin." The caſe is, this college is denominated Bene't, from its ſituation, which is near St. Benedict's-church. This church belongs, indeed, by appropriation, to the ſociety.

The origin of this college was in 1350; when two ſocieties, or guilds, called reſpectively, Corpus Chriſti and the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, united.

The library here is the moſt celebrated in Great Britain, for MSS. relating to eccleſiaſtical affairs; but it is very difficult of acceſs. Even a fellow of the college, according to the regulation of Archbiſhop Parker, the founder, cannot enter it unaccompanied by another fellow, or, at leaſt, a ſcholar, of the college with him, and remaining during the time of his ſtay. Here are portraits of the lord keeper, Bacon; of Edward III. 1482, at the age of 43; of Mary, James, and other royal and diſtinguiſhed perſonages.

Trinity Hall, which we ſaw next, was one of the original hotels for the accommodation of ſtudents, which I have already mentioned. It was enlarged by Richard Ling, chancellor of the Univerſity;

Univerſity; and, in the latter end of Edward III. was erected by William Bateman, biſhop of Norwich, into a college.

This college is detached from the town, on the banks of the river, at a little diſtance from Clare. In its library, among other valuable books, is a complete collection of civil and common law. The garden, though ſmall, is exceedingly pleaſant. It has a terrace along the river, from which we were delighted with a very agreeable proſpect.

We were informed that it is in contemplation to make a very conſiderable addition to this houſe. Two wings, extending from the preſent building to the river, leaving an open view of the country between them, are to be erected out of a benefaction of 20,000l. by John Andrews, LL.D. a late fellow of the college. This money was bequeathed in 1747, to fall to the college after the death of his two ſiſters.

From Trinity, we repaired to Gonvile and Caius, or Keys, College. We found the chapel, not large, but beautiful; and adorned with a painting, over the altar, of the Annunciation, after Carlo Maratti. It contains alſo a magnificent tomb, under which the body of the ſecond founder, Dr. Caius, lies buried, with this laconic inſcription: *Fui Caius.* The library is not large, being only thirty-nine feet in length, by twenty-one in breadth; but it is exceedingly well furniſhed with valuable books and manuſcripts, particularly in hiſtory, heraldry, and pedigrees.

This college was originally founded by Edmund de Gonvile, under a licence, or charter, from Edward III. in 1348. Gonvile began the building on the ſpot which is now occupied by the garden and tennis-court of Bene't. He did

did not, however, live to carry it far into execution; and, leaving money to William Bateman, biſhop of Norwich, for its completion, this latter removed the ſite, and erected it near Trinity-Hall. Trinity, as I ſhall hereafter have occaſion to mention, was founded by the biſhop himſelf. Gonvile Hall was endowed with lands and tenements, for the maintenance of a maſter, four fellows, and two ſcholars. In 1557, a new court was added to this college, by John Caius, M.D. The ſame benefactor endowed the college with ſeveral eſtates, and doubled its number of fellows.

Dr. Caius erected, beſides the new court, three remarkable gates. One, by which the college is entered from the town, to the north of the ſenate houſe, has this inſcription:

The Gate of Humility:

the ſecond, which is in the middle of the college, and by which the two courts communicate with each other, has two inſcriptions. On one ſide is written:

The Gate of Virtue;

and on the other,

The Gate of Wiſdom:

the third gate opens toward the ſchools, and is inſcribed:

The Gate of Honour.

The architecture of the ſecond gate is admirable; and in the third is introduced the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. Lord Thurlow, and the late Dr. John Warren, biſhop of Bangor, were of this college; and among its ancient members were Harvey, Greſham, and a great number of eminent phyſicians.

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Though ſome viſiters contrive to ſee all the colleges, in Cambridge, in the courſe of one day, we had always intended to devote a longer time to this gratifying occupation; and, on leaving Caius, a circumſtance happened, which put an end to our firſt day's tour.

On reaching King's College, which lay next, the perſons who ſhow the chapel, library, &c. were abſent. We were already half inclined to return to our inn; and this diſappointment decided our meaſures. We reſerved the remaining, and, indeed, the greater part, of our entertainment for the next morning; reſolving, at the ſame time, to adopt, for the future, a prudent plan, which is always recommended,—that of ſending a man before us, to ſecure the *keepers of the keys*.

You may be ſure, my dear Sir, that, during our refreſhment, and while we were paſſing over, in review, the ſights of the day, we did not fail to think of you, nor to regret your abſence. We lamented that you had not been with us to ſee the famous MS. copy of the Koran, that is depoſited in the public library, and which makes part of the collection, already mentioned as having been given by Archdeacon Lewis. It is finely written, on a paper made from cotton. You would have been much pleaſed, alſo, with a finely-illuminated Perſian MS. written in 1388. It is a treatiſe on aſtronomy and natural hiſtory, and is entitled, The Wonders of Creation. One of the illuminations repreſents the ſtory of the ſultan and his vizier who explained what the two owls ſaid about a marriage portion.

Early the next forenoon, we ſet out to viſit King's College, which is, beyond all doubt, the

fineſt college in this, and, indeed, in any other univerſity, if we except Chriſt church in Oxford. It ſtands between Trumpington-ſtreet and the river, and is compoſed of ſeveral detached piles of building.

This college was founded and endowed by Henry VI. who appointed a provoſt, ſeventy fellows and ſcholars, three chaplains, ſix clerks, ſixteen choriſters, and a muſic maſter, who at preſent fills the office of organiſt; ſixteen officers of the foundation, twelve ſervitors for the ſenior fellows, and ſix poor ſcholars; amounting in all to one hundred and forty. The under graduates of this college do not keep exerciſes in the ſchools, nor are they examined for their bachelor's degree.

The buildings of this college are ranged in two courts. The old one ſtands on the north ſide of the chapel, between the public ſchools and Clare-hall. It is built of ſtone, is extremely lofty, and in length about one hundred and twenty feet, by ninety in breadth; but it contains only a ſmall number of convenient apartments. The new court, which is quadrangular, is formed by the chapel on the north, a magnificent new building on the weſt, and a very large lodge for the provoſt. The ſouth ſide is not yet completed. It is to be compoſed of a line of building containing a hall and provoſt's lodge, with other apartments. This ſquare is about three hundred feet in length and breadth.

A principal object of attraction here is the chapel. This is conſidered as the moſt perfect ſpecimen of Gothic architecture. The original building, begun by Henry VI. was lengthened one hundred and eighty-eight feet, and the outſide wholly finiſhed by Henry VII.; and the in-

ſide, the ſtalls, painted windows, and carving, were the work of Henry VIII. The whole length of this ſuperb edifice, is now three hundred and ſixteen feet; the breadth eighty-four feet; the height, from the ground to the top of the battlements, ninety feet, to the top of the pinnacles more than a hundred and one, and to the top of the corner towers one hundred and forty-ſix feet and a half. Within ſide, the length is two hundred and ninety-one feet, the breadth forty-five and a half, and the height ſeventy-eight.

The choir, which has been lengthened by the ſpace of a window, is paved with marble from the end of the ſtairs; and the whole eaſt end of the chapel, which had remained unfiniſhed ſince the reign of Henry VII. is now completed in a ſtyle peculiarly correſponding with the ſimplicity and magnificence of the building. A very grand altar-piece, has been erected under the direction of the late Mr. James Eſſex, F. S A.; and this has been ſtill farther adorned with a valuable painting, preſented to the ſociety by the preſent Earl of Carliſle, author of the "Step-Mother," who was formerly of this college. The ſubject of this painting is the taking down from the croſs; and, though bought by his lordſhip, when on his travels, as the work of Daniel da Volterra, connoiſſeurs are of opinion that is actually a production of Raphael, and one of the beſt in the ſecond manner of that immortal maſter.

This chapel has two roofs, between which a man may walk upright. The inner roof is of ſtone, in the form of a Gothic arch, and is without a pillar to uphold it; the towers and buttreſſes being its only ſupport. In the middle of this roof, and in the flat-

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teſt part of it, are fixed perpendicularly, at equal diſtances, and adorned with roſes and port-cullices, of ſtones, the weight of every one of which is at leaſt a ton. Each of theſe ſtones is more than a yard in thickneſs, and projects beyond the other parts of the carved work. The diſpoſition of the materials of this roof, and of thoſe ſtones in particular, may be juſtly ranked among the moſt remarkable efforts of architectural ingenuity. It was greatly admired by Sir Chriſtopher Wren; and competent judges of the preſent day do not ſcruple to aſſert, that to lay a roof of ſtone in the ſame form and order, is beyond the ſkill of modern architects.

The walls, on the inſide of the anti-chapel, are adorned with carved ſtone, of excellent and almoſt inimitable workmanſhip, repreſenting the arms of the houſes of York and Lancaſter; with many crowns, roſes, port-cullices, and fleur-de lis. In the middle of one of theſe roſes, on the weſt ſide, toward the ſouth, is a ſmall figure of the Virgin Mary.

About the middle of the chapel there is a partition of wood, very curiouſly carved, ſeparating the anti chapel from the choir, which was built in 1534, when Anne Boleyn was queen to Henry VIII. On its front are ſeveral lovers' knots, and in a pannel neareſt to the wall, on the right, are the arms of Anne Boleyn, impaled with thoſe of her royal huſband. On one of the pannels of this ſcreen is a fine piece of ſculpture, repreſenting the Almighty in the act of caſting the rebellious angels from heaven. Over this ſtands a ſtately organ, which does not, however, prevent the eye from enjoying a full view of the roof, from the great weſt door, to

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the eaſt window: a view, which filled us with rapture and admiration.

On the ſame partition are fixed nine colours, taken from the iſland of Manilla, in 1762, by Sir William Draper, at that time a member of the ſociety, and who, on his return, by permiſſion of his majeſty, preſented the college with theſe trophies of his victory.

On entering the choir, we were greatly ſtruck with its grandeur. It is, as I have already obſerved, paved with marble, from the end of the ſtalls. The ſtalls, of which there are two rows on each ſide of the chapel, are of carved wood. The back part of the upper row, which is appointed for graduate fellows, is made up of thirty-four pannels, in fifteen of which, on each ſide of the choir, are carved the arms of all the kings of England, from Henry V. to James I.; the arms of the two Univerſities of Cambridge and Oxford, and the two Colleges, King's and Eton. The ſupporters of theſe arms advance out of the pannels in full proportion. On the right and left of a ſpectator, entering the choir, are the ſeats of the provoſts.

There are twenty-ſix large windows, which, except the great one at the weſt end, are all painted with colours inconceivably beautiful. That which is plain, ſeems to have been left ſo in order to give light to the chapel. The paintings, which have been done with the moſt brilliant colours, repreſent various incidents recorded in the ſcriptures. In the arrangement of theſe ſubjects, a peculiar order has been obſerved, and ſomething like a concordance attempted. Each window, I ſhould tell you, is ſeparated by munions into five lights, and theſe are divided about

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the middle, into upper and lower parts by a ſtone tranſom. Now, in the upper part, pieces of hiſtory are always taken from the Old Teſtament, and in the lights immediately underneath are painted ſome circumſtances taken from the New Teſtament, correſponding, in ſome degree, with thoſe above them from the Old.

In the Cambridge Guide, which, as I have already ſaid, we purchaſed before we began our tour, is a very accurate catalogue of theſe paintings; but I ſhall not attempt to give you a minute deſcription here: the mere names of their ſubjects could afford you but little entertainment, when at a diſtance from the pictures themſelves; and it is impoſſible to convey any idea, of theſe hiſtorical pictures, that will not fall far ſhort of their ſuperlative beauty. In the greater part of them, the proportions and attitudes of particular figures, the fitneſs and expreſſion of the ſeveral countenances, and the colouring and flowing of the drapery, are all wonderfully natural, and far beyond the powers of deſcription.

It has been frequently ſaid, that all theſe windows were taken down, and concealed, during the uſurpation of Oliver Cromwell, leſt, in compliance with the fanatic opinions which he pretended to maintain, he ſhould deſtroy them, as relics of popery. I am aſſured, however, that no ſuch affair took place. Viſiters were undoubtedly ſent down by the long parliament to Cambridge; whoſe commiſſion it was to remove every ſuperſtitious ornament from about the Univerſity. Theſe viſiters did, indeed, order the organ, at that time in uſe, to be taken down, and its pipes to be ſold; but they ſpared the windows,

through the interceſſion, probably, of Dr. Whichcot, the provoſt; who was raiſed to that dignity by the long parliament itſelf.

The name of the architect of this magnificent building was Cloos. His ſon, Nicholas Cloos, was made a fellow of the college by Henry VI. and afterwards became biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry.

The library is an ancient building. On the north and ſouth ſides are nine ſmall chapels, each of which, before the reformation, had its altar; at preſent, thoſe on the north are uſed as burial-places.

A grand building has been erected here by Mr. Gibbs: it is of white Portland ſtone, and contains twenty-four apartments.

It was with conſiderable reluctance that we quitted King's College, in which, as you will judge from the long and circumſtantial account I have given, we found much to engage our attention. We next proceeded to Queen's. This college was founded by Margaret, daughter of Renée, duke of Anjou, titular king of Sicily and Jeruſalem, and wife of Henry VI. king of England. She gave lands to the value of 200l. per annum; and appointed a preſident and four fellows.

The firſt ſtone of this chapel was laid by Sir John Wenlock, April 15, 1448; and on it was engraved, by his order, the following words: "*Erit Dominæ noſtræ Margarettæ dominus in Refugium.*" This was a little before the ſecond war between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, in which Sir John Wenlock was killed, the queen forced to fly into Scotland, and the king murdered.

Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, wife of Edward IV. was a conſiderable benefactreſs; and is annually celebrated as a co-founder of the college.

The front of this college, which ſtands on the river near the king's mill, is intended to be rebuilt in an exceedingly handſome manner; but the principal beauty of the place is its grove and garden, which lie on each ſide of the river, and are connected by a bridge of wood, of one arch, upon piers of ſtone.

Our next viſit was paid to Catharine-hall; the principal front of which is oppoſite to Queen's. This college was founded by Robert Woodlark, in 1475. Why the name of Catharine has been annexed to it, I am unable to inform you. The chapel of this college, which ſtands on the north ſide of the court, is an elegant ſtructure.

Over the hall and combination-room is the library, which was fitted up by Biſhop Sherlock, who likewiſe bequeathed to the college, his large and valuable library, and a ſtipend for the librarian. The maſter's lodge, a large and lofty edifice, erected by Mrs. Mary Ramſden, of Norton, in Yorkſhire, who was in other reſpects a great benefactor to this college, forms the ſouth ſide of the court; and this being open toward Trumpington-ſtreet, with handſome iron paliſadoes, and a ſpacious area of ground planted with elms, is a conſiderable ornament to the town.

It is ſaid that the rivalry of Biſhops Sherlock and Hoadly, two great men, who were both of this college, and who advanced themſelves to the height of their profeſſion, by embracing widely different political opinions, commenced at this place.

Jeſus College was originally a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded and endowed by Malcolm IV. king of Scots, and earl of Huntingdon and Cambridge. The nunnery falling into great decay, it was, by licence of Henry VII. diſſolved, and a college founded by John Alcock, which is called Jeſus College, from the conventual church, now the chapel, dedicated to that ſacred name. This college ſtands eaſt of the town, and is ſurrounded by groves, gardens, and fine meadows. The grand front looks toward the ſouth, and is about one hundred and eighty feet in length: the entrance is by a magnificent gate, over which are ſome pleaſant apartments. Adjoining to this college is a grove of conſiderable extent. Archbiſhop Cranmer, and Lawrence Sterne, as well as his grandfather, Richard, archbiſhop of York, were of this college. Portraits of the two archbiſhops are in the hall, which is a handſome room, aſcended by ſteps, and fifty-four feet in length.

From Jeſus, we proceeded to Chriſt's College, which is oppoſite St. Andrew's church. This was founded by Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII. on the ſite of a college, or houſe, of monks, called God's Houſe. This college is not very large, but elegant. The garden is well laid out, containing both open and ſhady walks, beautiful alcoves, a bowling-green, and an elegant ſummer-houſe, behind which is a cold bath, ſurrounded by a little wilderneſs. Several other colleges have baths; particularly, Clare-hall, Peter-houſe, Chriſt's and Emanuel.

The ſame Margaret, who founded Chriſt's, left by will, dated 1509, certain lands in the counties of Devon, Somerſet, and Northampton, of the va-

lue

lue of 400l. per annum, together with the ſite of the diſſolved priory of St. John in Cambridge, and the revenue thereof, amounting to 80l. per annum, to her executors, in truſt for the building, and endowment of a college; and in purſuance of this will, the college, called John's, was erected. It is contended by ſome perſons, that this is the moſt ancient endowed foundation in the Univerſity, reckoning it as grafted on the diſſolved priory of St. John's, which was founded before 1169. The library of this college is uncommonly extenſive. One claſs was given by Prior, the poet, conſiſting principally of French books, particularly hiſtory. Here is alſo a ſingular curioſity, a leaden ſcull, which belonged to a complete ſkeleton, found in Newport-Pagnel church. A fine ſtone bridge, of three arches, leads over the river, from the college to a grand walk, between lofty elms; at the end of which lies the fellows' garden, containing an elegant ſummer-houſe and bowling-green, and delightful walks, looking into Trinity walks on the one ſide, and an open champaign country on the other. The ſtudents' walks, by the river ſide, which encompaſs two ſmall meadows, are much, and deſervedly, admired. The benefactors to this college have been numerous, and the eminent men it has produced, ſtill more ſo. The maſter's apartments, the combination-room, the hall, and library, are all adorned with numerous portraits, and a few other paintings. In the dining-room is a curious picture of Margaret, the founder, painted in her own time. It repreſents her, as was uſual in thoſe days, in all ſtatues and paintings, in the attitude of kneeling.

This

This college is ſuppoſed to have ſuffered more than any other, under the ſcourge of Cromwell's party. They took, in ancient coins, to the value, according to weight only, of 22l. a quantity of ſilver which you, who are ſo well acquainted with the worth of ſuch relics of antiquity, will readily ſuppoſe to have included a numerous and valuable aſſemblage of medals. With the medals, they likewiſe carried off the communion plate. They pillaged the college for ſixteen months together, and converted the old court, which, before the new one was built, contained two hundred ſtudents at a time, into a priſon, for the king's loyal ſubjects.

St. Mary Magdalen's College, to which we proceeded next, is the only one that ſtands on the north ſide of the river. It is ſituated in that part of the town called Caſtle-end. It conſiſts of two courts, the largeſt of which is about one hundred and eleven feet long, and ſeventy-eight broad, having the chapel and maſter's lodge on the north, and the hall on the eaſt; the ſecond is a pretty court, more removed from the noiſe of the town; on the north-eaſt ſide of the latter is an elegant ſtone building, with a cloiſter in its front, and apartments for the fellows in the north and ſouth wings. In the chapel, which is a handſome oratory, about forty-eight feet long, is an altar-piece of plaiſter of Paris, repreſenting the reſurrection, in alto relievo. It was executed by the ingenious Mr. Collins, and is worthy of admiration. This college has two libraries, the Old and the Pepyſian.

Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was the original founder of Magdalen; but it was unfiniſhed when he died on the ſcaffold. Thomas,

lord

lord Audley, baron of Walden, lord chancellor of England, obtained of Henry VIII. in 1542, a grant of this college, then called Buckingham College, which appears to have been forfeited to the crown by the attainder of the duke. The charter, granted by Henry VIII. at the inſtance of Lord Audley, incorporated the ſociety by the name of "The Maſter and Fellows of St. Mary Magdalen College, in the fair Univerſity of Cambridge." Lord Audley, in the gift of whoſe deſcendants is the maſterſhip, endowed it with land for the maintenance of a maſter and four fellows; which number has ſince been increaſed to ſixteen.

Trinity College was another foundation of the time of Henry VIII. This latter was by the king himſelf. It was erected on the ſite, and endowed with the revenues, of two former colleges, and one hotel: theſe were, King's-hall, founded by Edward III.; St. Michael's, built by Harvey, chancellor of the exchequer, in the reign of Edward II.; and Phyſic's hotel, built by William Phyſic, eſq. beadle. Henry made great additions to the revenues of theſe houſes, and erected one ſpacious college, which he dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It is ſituate between the high ſtreet, on the eaſt, and the river Cam, on the weſt, having St. John's college on the north, and Caius on the ſouth; and contains two ſpacious quadrangles.

The ſouth end of the weſt ſide of the firſt court, has been rebuilt in a very handſome manner, and is a ſpecimen of the ſtyle in which it is intended to rebuild the whole quadrangle. In this building are the new combination-rooms, in which is a portrait of the late Marquis of Granby, by Reynolds, and ſome others.

We

We were told that, when the king of Denmark and his ſuit honoured the Univerſity with a viſit, they were introduced under the library, and, having viewed this court, they concluded that they had ſeen the whole: ſo that, on paſſing the ſcreens, and beholding a full diſplay of the whole, they were greatly ſtruck with its magnificence. The chapel is a very fine ſtructure: it is adorned with elegant ſtalls, a noble organ-gallery, and an altar-piece, painted by Weſt. The ſervice is performed here as in a cathedral. We viſited this place again in the evening, and were extremely charmed with the ſolemn beauty of the ſcene that it preſented. The number of ſtudents ranged in regular order, and of lights with which the oratory is illuminated, rendered the ſight truly delightful. In the anti chapel ſtands an admirable ſtatue of Sir Iſaac Newton, who was of this college, by Roubiliac.

Between the old library and the hall ſtands the maſter's lodge, in which are very grand apartments, that are always occupied by the judges, during the aſſizes here, and are the reſidence and place of entertainment of the ſovereign, whenever he viſits Cambridge.

The hall is one hundred feet in length, and in it are various portraits of learned men, educated at this college, and of uncommon rank in their ſeveral purſuits. Lords Bacon and Ruſſel, Cowley, Dryden, Coke, and Spelman, are among the number.

In the library, which forms the weſt end of the court, built by Dr. Thomas Nevil, dean of Canterbury, and formerly maſter of this college, is a large collection of valuable books and manuſcripts, arranged in thirty ſpacious claſſes of

oak;

oak; and ſeveral curioſities; as, an Egyptian mummy and Ibis, given by the late Earl of Sandwich; a dried human body, of one of the original inhabitants of the Madeira's; a curious Chineſe pagod, a lock of Sir Iſaac Newton's hair, his head in wax, and his globe; an univerſal ring-dial, quadrant, and compaſs, of Sir Iſaac's; a large lizard, the ſize of which is ſaid to be the greateſt in the kingdom; a quiver of arrows, uſed by Richard III. againſt Henry the VII. at the memorable battle of Boſworth; a curious ſkeleton of a man in miniature, cut out by a ſhepherd's boy; a ſtone, taken from the wife of a locksmith, at St Edmund's Bury, after her death, weighing thirty-three ounces, three penny-weights, thirty-ſix grains, troy, and with the appearance of having loſt at leaſt half an ounce, which was taken off before Charles II. at Newmarket, to ſhow him that it was formed as animal ſtones uſually are; a copy of King John's great charter; a copy of a letter of indulgence, from Pope Clement VII.; and plans of the celebrated churches of St. Peter at Rome, St. Sophia at Conſtantinople, cathedral at Florence, an ancient temple at Rome, the cathedral at Milan, that of St. Paul at London, and the pantheon at Rome.

Theſe plans are all in one print, which is not very large; but the reſpective dimenſions of the buildings are very accurately ſhown. Here is alſo a large collection of paintings, buſts, and ſtatues. At the end of the room is an elegant window, of painted glaſs, done by Mr. Peckit, of York, from a deſign of Cipriani, repreſenting his preſent majeſty as ſeated on the throne, under a magnificent canopy, while Newton and

Bacon, the two diſtinguiſhed members of this college, are preſented to him by the genius of the place: his majeſty, attended and adviſed by the Britiſh Minerva, is in the act of giving the laurel chaplet to Sir Iſaac, who is explaining the ſphere. The attitude of Lord Bacon, who is in his chancellor's robes, is that of ſtudy. This window contains almoſt one hundred and forty ſquare feet of glaſs, and has a beautiful effect. It was the gift of the late maſter, Dr. Robert Smith, F. R. S. by whom alſo a large collection of books was bequeathed to the library. As we went up the ſtairs, we particularly noticed an original picture of Newton, on which Pope's couplet is inſcribed:

"Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night,
"God ſaid—'Let Newton be'—and all was light!"

On the whole, this library is, I believe, for elegance and decoration, one of the firſt in the world. Underneath it is a ſpacious piazza, out of which three gates, of wrought iron, open toward the river, over which we paſſed to the walks by a fine bridge of three arches. The circumference of theſe walks is about one third of a mile. As you ſtroll along them, you have ſome very fine buildings on the eaſt, and corn fields and an open country on the weſt. There is a delightful viſta through the lofty lime-trees of the middle walk; and on the north and ſouth are ſhady avenues of cheſtnut and lime. Theſe retreats are therefore very pleaſing, at all times; and at noon, in ſultry weather, they are truly delicious. Prince William of Glouceſter and the preſent Duke of Rutland were of this college.

Among

Among the pictures here, are thoſe of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth. That of Henry VIII. has this inſcription:

En expreſſa vides Henrici Regis Imago,
Quæ fruit octavi. Muſis hoc ſtruxit aſylum,
Magnificè cum ter denos regnaſſet et octo,
annos. Quis major Regem,
labor ultimus ornet.
Æt. ſuæ, 51.

This is a gigantic figure, nine or ten feet in height. It has HE *fecit* upon it, which, according to Horace Walpole, is the mark of Lucas de Heere; by whom, therefore, it was probably copied from a famous picture of Holbein's, which was burnt at Whitehall, and of which there is ſtill a ſmall copy remaining at Kenſington, engraved by Vertue. That of Elizabeth is ancient and ſmall: it has this inſcription:

ΣΩΣΟΝ ΚΥΡΙΕ ΕΛΙΣΑΒΕΤ ΤΗΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΝ.

There are alſo portraits of the Earl of Eſſex, of Queen Mary, Lord Bacon, Dr. Bentley, Archbiſhop Parker, Sir Robert Cotton, Robert Cecil, earl of Saliſbury; Archbiſhop Laud, Sir Anthony Vandyke, Edward VI. Edward III. (very ancient) Cardinal Wolſey, Mary Queen of Scots, Margaret, mother of Henry VII. the founder, Sir Thomas More, Cardinal Pole, Lord Chief Juſtice Coke, Biſhop Wilkins, John Ray, Charles, duke of Somerſet, the Marquis of Granby, Prince William of Glouceſter, &c. &c. The whole number of fellows, ſcholars, and ſtudents, in this college, is between five and ſix hundred.

Our

Our tour and the day were drawing near their cloſe, when we viſited Emanuel College. This was founded by Sir Walter Mildmay, of Chelmsford, in Eſſex. He built the houſe, and endowed it for the maintenance of a maſter, three fellows, and four ſcholars.

On the 29th of September, 1784, on which day it ſaw its ſecond century completed, the college, according to ancient cuſtom, concluded the period with a grand jubilee. After a ſermon and *Te-Deum*, together with a Latin ſpeech, in the chapel, in commemoration of their benefactors, and an anthem conducted by the profeſſors of muſic, the company met in the college-hall, where about one hundred and fifty gentlemen, who had been educated in the college, were entertained in a ſumptuous manner.

This college ſtands at the ſouth-eaſt end of the town, and commands an extenſive view of the adjacent country. Adjoining the ſtreet, is a handſome modern building, which, with the hall, combination-room, and cloiſters, forms the principal court, which is extremely beautiful. The inſide of the hall, which I have juſt mentioned, is perhaps as beautiful as any in the univerſity, The ceiling is adorned with highly-finiſhed fret-work, and the whole is fitted up with carved work, and wainſcotting. The benefactors to this college have been very numerous and liberal It has alſo a long liſt of eminent members. The gallery, chapel, library, combination-room, and other apartments, contain a great number of portraits. This college is, in every reſpect, highly deſerving of admiration.

Among the benefactions to this college, which, as I have ſaid, have been exceedingly numerous,

were

were gifts from Queen Elizabeth; Henry, earl of Huntingdon; Sir Francis Walſingham, ſecretary of ſtate; and Sir Henry Killigrew. Sir Wolſton-Dixie founded two fellowſhips and two ſcholarſhips; Lady Grace Mildmay gave four exhibitions; Dr. Holbeck, who founded a catechiſtical lecture on divinity, and a lecture upon eccleſiaſtical hiſtory; Dr. Sudbury, dean of Durham, founded a Greek lecture, and gave ſix pounds per annum, to purchaſe a piece of plate, to be beſtowed upon the moſt pious and learned of the commencing bachelors of arts in each year; Lady Sadler founded the algrebra lecture; Francis Aſh, eſq. ſettled a fund for buying books for the library, and other uſes of the college, and founded ten exhibitions; giving the preference to his own relations, and after theſe, ſeven from the ſchools of Derby and Aſhby de la Zouch; and in defect of ſuch, to clergymen's ſons. John Browne, B. D. rector of Wallington in Hertfordſhire, left, in 1736, upward of 2000l. for the augmentation of the maſterſhip, and four of the fellowſhips, and for ſettling two Greek ſcholarſhips, with a preference to the king's ſchool in Canterbury, and then to any ſchool in Kent: he alſo gave 50l. and part of his books to the library.

From Emanuel, we went to Sydney-Suſſex. This college was primarily founded by Lady Frances, dowager of Thomas Radcliffe, earl of Suſſex; but the original foundation has been more than doubled by various individuals. The chapel was not long ago rebuilt, in an elegant manner: it is decorated with a fine painting of the holy family. The hall is an exceedingly handſome room, containing a gallery for muſic,

ſupported by pillars, and forming a grand veſtibule at the entrance.

In the library is a human ſcull, petrified, or rather incruſted with a hard ſand-ſtone, except the teeth, which are white, hard, and ſound, and as perfect as ever. It was found in the iſland of Crete, which is famous for its petrifactions, and brought into England in 1627. It was eſteemed ſo great a curioſity that Charles I. was deſirous to ſee it: and Dr. Harvey was accordingly commiſſioned by the then maſter, to carry it to London, for his majeſty's inſpection. It is now broken, and ſome part of it loſt. In the maſter's lodge among other portraits, is one of Cromwell, who was educated at this college. It is executed in crayons, by Cooper, and is much to be admired.

The original foundation of Lady Frances has received, as I have already obſerved, conſiderable additions. Edward, the firſt Lord Montague of Boughton, founded three ſcholarſhips; but theſe were, at the requeſt of his ſon and ſucceſſor, reduced to two. Sir John Hart, of London, founded two fellowſhips and four ſcholarſhips. Sir Francis Clerke, of Horton-conqueſt, in the county of Bedford, founded four fellowſhips and eight ſcholarſhips, erected the building in the ſecond court, and increaſed the income of the twenty foundation-ſcholarſhips. Mr. Peter Blundell, of Tiverton, clothier, founded two fellowſhips and two ſcholarſhips. Mr. Leonard Smith, citizen of London, founded one fellowſhip and one ſcholarſhip. Paul Micklewaite, DD. and formerly of this college, founded two ſcholarſhips. Mr. Downham, yeoman, of Cambridge, founded three ſcholarſhips. Mr. Samuel Taylor,

of

of Dudley, founded a mathematical lecture. Robert Johnſon, DD. archdeacon of Leiceſter, founded four exhibitions. Francis Camber, eſq. gave ſome exhibitions, to be enjoyed by ſuch of his relations and their deſcendants as might be members of this college. Sir John Brereton, by a conſiderable benefaction, augmented ſeveral of the fellowſhips and ſcholarſhips. Mr. William Bearcroft gave two exhibitions, of twelve pounds per annum each, for the orphans of clergymen. To ſum up theſe numerous foundations, this college has ſeven foundation-fellowſhips, and ten by-foundation-fellowſhips; twenty foundation-ſcholarſhips, and twenty-four by-foundation-ſcholarſhips; beſide a mathematical lecture and ſeveral exhibitions.

Thus, my dear Sir, I have led you through all the colleges in Cambridge. My account is, doubtleſs, very imperfect; but if it afford you any information, at a diſtance from this venerable place, or aſſiſt you, in viſiting it, to look out for what is moſt curious, it will not be wholly uſeleſs. I ought not, perhaps, to conclude this ſketch, without mentioning the intended new college, which is to be erected here, in purſuance of the will of Sir George Downing, by whoſe name it is to be called. This gentleman, who died in 1749, left ſeveral eſtates in Suffolk, Bedfordſhire, and Cambridgeſhire, to his couſin and heir-at-law, Jacob, and his ſons, with remainder to three other perſons and their ſons; and, in default, to truſtees, for the foundation of a college.

In 1764, Sir Jacob Downing died, without iſſue; and the three other deviſees had died, alſo without iſſue, before Sir Jacob; but Sir Jacob, in contradiction to the will of Sir George, by which the

the eſtates would, at his death, under theſe circumſtances, have fallen to the Univerſity, left every thing to his wife. It now became a queſtion before the Lord Chancellor, whether the eſtates belonged to the Univerſity, or to Lady Downing?

In 1769, it was decreed by Lord Camden, that the original deviſe to the Univerſity was valid; that the proper perſons were at liberty to apply to the crown for a charter; and that a maſter ſhould take an account of the rents of the eſtates, to aſcertain what number of fellows they would ſupport.

In 1778, however, Lady Downing died, leaving the eſtates in Suffolk to a Captain Bowyer, whom ſhe had married; and the eſtates in Bedfordſhire and Cambridgeſhire, to a Mr. Whitington, her nephew.

In 1783, on a hearing before the commiſſioners of the great ſeal, which Mr. Whittington obtained by a bill of review, the decree of Lord Camden was confirmed.

In 1780, the king was petitioned for a charter; but this was refuſed, becauſe no plan of the intended college had been produced.

In 1785, the prayer of a ſecond petition was refuſed, becauſe the maſter had made no report of the value of the eſtates.

In 1788, the ſyndics were appointed. Theſe found it neceſſary to apply to the ſpiritual court, to cite Mr. Bowyer and Mr. Whittington to adminiſter. A decree was obtained, as a matter of courſe, againſt Bowyer, who appealed to the court of delegates. The building of the college will now, it is thought, be proceeded on without farther delay.

In

In addition to the deſcription which I have given you of the buildings and principal curioſities of this place, I might expatiate on its utility as a place of education, its conſtitution as a public body, and the regulations by which good order is preſerved among ſo large an aſſemblage of perſons. Theſe obſervations, however, do not fall exactly within the general object of this letter, nor ought they, if touched upon, to be treated ſlightly, or compreſſed within ſo narrow limits. With reſpect to the number of members, to which I have alluded, I think I cannot take a better method of giving you information, than by tranſcribing a table, which was drawn up three or four years ago; in which you will likewiſe ſee the relative magnitude, or rather populouſneſs, of the ſeveral colleges:

COLLEGES.	Fellows.	Noblemen under grad.	Fellow commoners.	Members A.M.	Members A.B.	Under graduates.	Total.
Bene't	12	1	3	14	13	24	67
Cauis	26	—	3	21	20	33	103
Catharine-Hall	12	—	2	6	11	19	50
Chriſt's	16	—	12	36	18	34	116
Clare-Hall	28	2	6	23	13	31	103
Emanuel	15	—	16	50	18	53	151
Jeſus	16	2	2	33	3	50	106
King's	52	—	—	20	18	11	102
Magdalen	16	—	—	4	8	35	63
Pembroke	17	—	8	30	16	36	107
Peter-Houſe	21	—	2	15	19	13	70
Queen's	20	1	16	20	12	22	91
St. John's	61	2	34*	186	38	161	482
Sidney	10	—	5	14	6	22	57
Trinity	67	5	42*	244	79	159	596
Trinity-Hall	12	—	6	24	2	39	83
	401	13	158	740	224	742	2347

* Many of the Fellow-Commoners of St. John's and of Trinity are A.B.

After

After the colleges, a few words ought, I think, to be ſaid of the church of St. Mary. It is there that the members of the univerſity aſſemble on Sundays and holidays, to hear divine ſervice. It ſtands in the middle of the town, on the north-eaſt ſide of Trumpington-ſtreet, oppoſite to the public library and the ſchools The whole length of the building, including the chancel, is one hundred and twenty feet, and its breadth ſixty-eight. Two aiſles, which themſelves deſerve to be called chapels, lead to the chancel. In an exceedingly handſome gallery, raiſed between the church and the chancel, ſit the vice-chancellor, the heads of the colleges, noblemen, and doctors; and in the nave is the place for the maſters of arts, fellow-commoners and ſtrangers. The bachelors and undergraduates have galleries over the ſide aiſles. Between the chancel and the nave, not before, but below the doctor's gallery, ſit the mayor and aldermen on public days, and the judges when on their circuit. The ſeats of the pariſhioners are on each ſide of the nave, and are very neatly built with wainſcot. At the weſt end of the church is a large and fine organ. In the gallery, anthems are ſung on grand feſtivals, oratorios for the benefit of Addenbroke's hoſpital performed, and acts for degrees of bachelors and doctors in muſic kept. On theſe occaſions, a large band of vocal and inſtrumental muſicians are engaged; and the loft is enlarged for their accommodation.

This church was built by contribution; and its erection is ſaid to have been continued from time to time during a hundred years. It was begun in 1478; completed, but without the ſteeple, in 1519; and the ſteeple was not finiſhed before

before 1608. The ſteeple is a plain, but handſome and lofty tower, containing twelve muſical bells, which are rung upon all ſtate holidays, &c. King Henry VII. Lady Margaret, Dr. Thomas Barrow, John Vere earl of Oxford, John Alcock biſhop of Ely, Thomas Rotherham archbiſhop of York, Sir Walter Mildmay, and Lady Burleigh, were contributors to the building of this church; and the galleries were erected out of the intereſt of money, &c. left by a Mr. Worts. In the years 1783 and 1784, about fifteen hundred pounds were expended upon repairs; to which ſum the univerſity contributed two thirds, and the pariſh one. Trinity college always repairs the chancel.

One other church, at this place, called St. Sepulchre's, is remarkable for its circular form. It is ſaid to have been a ſynagogue, but was more probably built by ſome of the knights Templars, in the reign of Henry I. ſoon after the inſtitution of that order.

Before I conclude this tour, I cannot help mentioning the Conduit, which ſtands in the front of the county-hall. The water is brought by an aqueduct, which was made at the ſole charge of Thomas Hobſon, who was carrier between London and this town, in 1614. The name of this benevolent man will always be remembered: it has entered into a common proverb; and though the occaſion may appear trifling, yet I muſt regard it as redounding to his honour, ſince it was the conſequence of a conſiderate diſpoſition, and worthy of the giver of the Conduit. Hobſon uſed to furniſh the ſcholars with horſes; and in this profeſſion he made it a fixed rule, that every horſe ſhould have an equal ſhare of labour. With this view he would never let one

out

out of its turn; and, hence the proverbial ſaying:

Hobſon's choice: this or none.

Adieu!—I remain here: but our friends left me yeſterday, on their way to London, through Puckeridge, which is the ſhorteſt road by almoſt ſix miles. I give you this hint, as much for my own benefit, as yours; for I hope that you will ſpeedily favour me with your promiſed viſit, and find that I have been a faithful though, conciſe, delineator of my deſtined Alma Mater.

TOUR OF

HEALTH AND PLEASURE;

OR,

A VISIT

TO THE PRINCIPAL SEA-BATHING PLACES, AND

MINERAL WATERS, IN ENGLAND;

In a Letter to the Editor.

London, October —

PERMIT me, Sir, to offer an additional Tour, as an appendage to your very entertaining and useful collection. I have spent a great part of the summer that is just elapsed in rambling from one watering place to another; and I will endeavour to supply you with some little account of each. Such a tour, I have always thought, is wanting to the completion of your valuable work; and if my slight sketch should appear to you sufficiently satisfactory for general readers, I shall have great pleasure in assisting to fill up the deficiency.

In the account which I am about to present, I shall preserve somewhat of geographical order; thus, I shall begin at the most southern sea-bathing place, go round the east and north coasts to Scarborough and Tynemouth, thence proceed.

to Matlock, Malvern, Cheltenham, Briſtol, Bath, Tunbridge, and thus return to my original ſtation, the metropolis.

My firſt viſit was paid to Weymouth; but as I arrived there in the month of June, I had, of courſe, no opportunity of witneſſing that brilliance and buſtle which the royal preſence creates and excites. Unaſſiſted by theſe charms, Weymouth has little to boaſt of, beſides its convenicncy for bathing, which is here met with in perfection. Its vicinity is altogether bare and ſteril. From the Eſplanade, which is one ſtraight bank, thrown up to preſerve the town from accidental inundations of the ſea, no object preſents itſelf but the iſland, or rather rock, of Portland; but the unbroken expanſe of water, in front, may be agreeable, where health is the object; or when company ſupplies every defect which the hunter after pleaſure deſires.

The lodgings are not inconmmodious, and ſome of the ſhops are ſuperbly furniſhed with articles proper to allure the fanciful viſiter.

I ought, perhaps, to have premiſed, that I took my way to this Dorſetſhire watering-place, which lies at the diſtance of one hundred and thirty miles from London, through Brentford, Staines, Bagſhot, Baſingſtoke, Whitchurch, Andover, Saliſbury, Blandford, and Dorcheſter. At Saliſbury I ſpent ſome time in examining the magnificent Cathedral; but as this celebrated object is already noticed among your Tours, I ſhall paſs the ſubject in ſilence.

I have called the iſland of Portland a rock, and ſuch certainly is its characteriſtic title; but I was highly gratified by a little excurſion that I made thither. It lies at the diſtance of about

two

two miles from Weymouth. Travelling on this iſland is ſomewhat fatiguing; but the length of a mile is ſcarcely paſſed, before a neat hotel preſents itſelf. The inhabitants of Portland have ſome cuſtoms peculiar to themſelves, and are not ſubject to *all* the laws of the kingdom, or at leaſt they have bye-laws of their own. They look healthful, and appear to paſs tranquil lives. There is a well-built church in the centre of the iſland, and in the cemetery grave ſtones, (ſtone is almoſt the only produce of the place,) and epitaphs are ſcattered in abundance, "which teach the ruſtic moraliſt to die."

Digging and blowing up Portland-ſtone, which is in ſo much requeſt, is the principal employment of theſe people. This ſtone is frequently taken from the ſummits of the rocks; and it is remarked that, even in theſe ſituations, the altitude of which, from the ſurface of the water, is immenſe, it is full of ſhells, of various ſpecies and forms.

The theatre at Weymouth, to which the royal family frequently reſort, is ordinarily furniſhed, like other provincial theatres, with performers of moderate talents; but the entertainment is ſometimes rendered exquiſite, by the aſſiſtance of ſome favourite actor from town.

Glouceſter Lodge, in which the royal family reſide, ſtands at the entrance of the town, and nearly in front of the bay. Parallel with the lodge is the hotel, at which the accommodation and charges are all in the higheſt ſtyle. Indeed, with a full pocket, the man of pleaſure will have no reaſon to complain of a viſit to this diſtinguiſhed bathing-place, and the valetudinarian will generally be benefited.

After

After ſtaying a few days at Weymouth, I proceeded into Hampſhire, and ſtopped at Lymington. This is a borough, but of little conſequence as a town, and full as little as a watering-place. The baths are uncomfortable in themſelves, and diſagreeable in their ſituation. Lymington, however, has many local advantages, as a pleaſant reſidence: it lies with the New Foreſt, one of the moſt pictureſque ſpots in England, and about twenty miles from Southampton; the road between which and this place is exceedingly good, and ſurrounded by an enchanting ſylvan country.

Southampton is moſt delightfully ſituated, on a charming inlet of the ſea, about ſixteen miles from Cowes, in the Iſle of Wight. The vicinity is luxuriant in the extreme, and it is ſurrounded by various agreeable rides, in almoſt every direction.

The market at Southampton is plentiful, but during the bathing ſeaſon, every ſort of proviſion, even fiſh not excepted, of which there is ſuch abundance, is ſo exorbitantly dear, that only perſons of ſome fortune can make this the place of their temporary ſojournment. Add to this, the lodgings are let very high, particularly when the military are encamped in the neighbourhood; but, after all, Southampton poſſeſſes more charms and advantages than any place of public reſort in the kingdom, during the ſummer ſeaſon.

The mode of bathing here is peculiarly eligible, if there were enough of the marine ſalt in the water. A building, in the manner of an ordinary cold-bath, is erected cloſe to the edge of

of the ſea, which is repleniſhed every tide. The aſſembly-room is pleaſantly ſituated, but the acceſs is extremely diſagreeable, if not dangerous. The theatre is ſmall, but well attended. Baker's library in the High-ſtreet, is extremely reſpectable, both from its extent and the affability and good ſenſe of the family, which is large, aſſiduous, and peculiarly obliging. Their acquaintance is well worth cultivating by ſtrangers*.

This incorporate town is handſomely built, and has altogether the moſt flouriſhing appearance. The ſtreets are well paved, and in many inſtances ſpacious. At about the diſtance of a quarter of a mile from the town is a very handſome aſſemblage of houſes, called the Polygon, was ſometime ſince begun. It is ſo ingeniouſly contrived, that each houſe has a variety of proſpect, but the plan has never been completed.

Among the excurſions from Southampton, a very favourite one is to Netley-Abbey. This beautiful and venerable pile of ruins lies between three and four miles from the town, and is generally viſited by water. A boat may be hired for five ſhillings, and I was happy enough to engage Burgeſs to accompany me, who, though attached to the preſs-gang, poſſeſſes a mild temper and a humane heart, that would do honour to any ſituation. I wiſhed it had been in my power to have made him a preſent of a boat of his own.

From Southampton, I made an expedition in the packet to the Iſle of Wight. It is not

* The Editor fully ſubſcribes to the truth of his Correſpondent's remarks; and he is happy to pay this compliment, while it is yet in his power, to Mr. Baker and family, for many perſonal civilities.

one of the ſmalleſt conveniencies attending a viſit to Southampton, that a perſon, who is fond of ſailing, can go ſixteen miles for a ſhilling, and ſee one of the moſt delightful ſpots on earth, which the Iſle of Wight certainly is. Of this place I ſhall ſay nothing farther, as it has been deſcribed till repetition becomes irkſome. After examining the beauties of Vecta, I ſailed to Portſmouth from Cowes, and thence proceeded to Bognar, a newly-eſtabliſhed bathing-place, on the Suſſex coaſt, lying ſeven miles ſouth of Chicheſter, and ſeventy from London, through Guildford, Godalmin, and Midhurſt.

Bognar is leſs cheerful than watering places uſually are; and this is to be attributed, perhaps, to the deſcription of its company, and the ſmallneſs of its extent. It is wholly compoſed of perſons of ſuperior rank, who aſſociate little with the middling claſſes, and its reſident inhabitants are too few for equal ſociety. The houſes are villas; they are handſome and modern, but many are uninhabited: the ſpeculation was Sir Richard Hotham's; and it was his favourite one for many years. When Bognar, however, ſhall be better known, it will in all probability be more reſorted to; for it deſerves to hold conſiderable reputation as a convenient bathing place.

Twenty-two miles from Bognar, by the way of Chicheſter and Arundel, twenty-five miles weſt of Brighthelmſton, and fifty-nine ſouth of London, is a ſmall bathing place, called Little Hampton. It conſiſts of a few ſmall lodging houſes, erected at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea, and is furniſhed with one or two machines.

If the lodging-houſes are at a diſtance from the ſea, the only houſe of public refreſhment is

placed

placed in the other extreme. This latter is built upon a ſort of ſand-bank, and ſo near the water-ſide, that the company can ſcarcely overcome their apprehenſions of being waſhed into the ocean by ſome turbulent wave. On the whole, there is in this place a degree of melancholy; ſuch, at leaſt, was the ſenſation I experienced; to eſcape which, after a very ſhort ſtay, I proceeded to Brighthelmſton.

If Weymouth is indebted for a conſiderable ſhare of its attractions to the preſence of his Majeſty, Brighton is under no leſs obligation to the favour of the Prince of Wales. There is however a nakedneſs in the whole appearance of the place. The houſes are a motley aſſemblage of buildings, of all ſizes and all degrees of excellence. The Pavilion and the houſe of the Duke of Marlborough are among the moſt attractive.

The almoſt uninterrupted ocean lies before you; but from its ſhallowneſs, and other circumſtances, few veſſels, beſide fiſhing-boats, are ſeen upon it; and if a veſſel of any conſequence is, with the aſſiſtance of a teleſcope, deſcried, you are ſcarcely able to gueſs her rate or country. Hence, in a maritime town, the ſight of a ſhip of burden is conſidered as a curioſity.

The water contains a conſiderable quantity of of ſalt, but there is frequently danger in bathing. This part of the coaſt is very much expoſed to the weather; and when a north-weſt wind blows, as frequently happens, the bather muſt give up his deſign, or act with great caution.

The beauty of the Stein has been deſtroyed, by ſurrounding it with houſes. The eye was formerly

formerly relieved by the adjacent hills and corn-fields.

Brighton is in the county of Suſſex. There are two roads to it from London: one of theſe lies through Epſom, Dorking, Horſham, and Steyning, and is ſixty miles; the other is through Sutton, Ryegate, Crawley, and Cuckfield, and is only fifty-two miles and a half.

The aſſembly-room, though the outſide promiſes nothing, is, within, capacious and elegant. The theatre is well ſituated, and when performers of merit are there, tolerably well attended; but it is not, after all, a favourite amuſement among the ſpecies of company with which Brighton is thronged.

One of the rides out of Brighton is to Rotten-Dean, which is four miles eaſtward. There are two or three machines at that village, and ſome lodging houſes; but it is an unpleaſant ſituation, and totally without ſociety. Other rides are, to Preſton, Whiting, and over the Downs to the Devil's-Dyke, and Lewes.

Though Brighton, as a place of much celebrity, ſeems to claim ſome length of deſcription in this tour, it would be almoſt impoſſible to find words, unleſs that deſcription were made to extend to the company as well as the place. Without its company, Brighton is almoſt nothing; and without a deſcription of that company, the account of Brighton muſt be as trivial. This is a ſubject, however, on which the pen, unleſs it be the pen of the ſatiriſt, has no delight to dwell. The frivolities and the diſſipation of a place, in which frivolity and diſſipation ſeem to be privileged, would afford but an indifferent topic for a book

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which is intended to ſupply rational pleaſure, and to deſcend to poſterity as a guide, when the fluctuating manners of mankind are changed.

At Brighton I met a friend, with whom I proceeded to Ramſgate, on the coaſt of Kent. This is, perhaps, as agreeable and reſpectable a watering place as can be mentioned. It is ſituated in a cove of the chalky cliff. It was anciently an obſcure village, built for the convenience of the fiſhery; but of late years, it has been much improved and enlarged, in conſequence of the ſucceſsful trade which its inhabitants have carried on, ſince the year 1688, with Ruſſia and the Eaſt. The town is built in the form of a croſs, and has in it many elegant and commodious houſes, in ſome of which very genteel families conſtantly reſide. It has alſo ſome good inns and ſpacious ſhops. For the accommodation of the ſea-bathers, an elegant aſſembly-room, coffee-room, billiard-room, and a complete ſet of lodging rooms, were built by the late Mr. Heritage. The aſſembly-room, though ſmall, is well proportioned, and though not ſplendid, extremely and elegantly neat.

Albion Place is built upon one of the cliffs, and commands a moſt delightful proſpect of the Downs, the French coaſt, the South Foreland cliffs, Deal, Sandwich, and Eaſt Kent; and ſome of the higheſt towers of Dover caſtle may be diſcovered with a good glaſs. Here are machines, with proper guides, and every accommodation for bathers. The bathing place is under the cliffs, on the eaſt ſide of the harbour; the bottom is of chalk, covered with ſand; and this is continually improving by means of the ſand daily thrown out of the harbour into the ſea, which being driven

driven upon the ſhore by the tide, makes an excellent bottom for bathing. A hoy ſails from hence for London, and returns every fortnight.

Henry VIII. by letters patent, united this town to Sandwich, within whoſe juriſdiction it ſtill continues; and its inhabitants pay a portion of the land-tax levied on the town, to which it is ſubject. The mayor of Sandwich appoints a deputy, who reſides here. The pariſh church is at St. Lawrence, about half a mile from Ramſgate. It ſtands on a hill, and is a handſome and ſpacious building, with a lofty ſquare tower. Formerly it was a chapel to a Minſter; but in 1275, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury conſecrated the church-yard, and made the church parochial. The new harbour, which cannot fail to attract the attention of all ſtrangers, is the fineſt and moſt capacious in England, or perhaps, in Europe. It was begun in the year 1750, but, on account of many interruptions, is not quite finiſhed. It conſiſts of two piers; the eaſtern one is built entirely of white Purbeck ſtone, and extends itſelf into the ocean near eight hundred feet, before it forms an angle. Its breadth at top is twenty-ſix feet, including a ſtrong parapet wall, which runs along the outſide of it. The weſtern pier is conſtructed of wood, as far as low-water mark; but the remainder of ſtone, like the other. The angles, of which there are five in each pier, are of one hundred and ſixty feet each, with octagons at the extremities, of ſixty feet, leaving an entrance of three hundred feet into the harbour. The depth admits of a gradual increaſe from eighteen to thirty-ſix feet. This harbour is intended as a place of refuge for ſhips in hard gales of wind, from the ſouth-eaſt

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to eaſt-north-eaſt, when they are expoſed to the greateſt danger in the Downs; and is worthy of the commercial nation that undertook the deſign. From the length of time that this work has been in hand, the harbour is much choked with ſand and mud; but as the heads are now finiſhed, leſs of it will be thrown in, and there are hopes of its being completely cleared. Some powerful exertions, however, are neceſſary for this purpoſe, and perhaps convicts could not be more advantageouſly employed than in this ſervice. There being no back water, or river emptying itſelf through the harbour, which is the natural means of keeping ſuch places open, and for which the force of the ebb is not ſufficient; the accumulation of ſand and mud, unprevented by artificial reſources, would probably, in the courſe of a few years, form ſuch a bar as to render the whole undertaking uſeleſs. From this conſideration, a wall was ſome years ago begun to be built acroſs the inner part of the harbour, ſo as to form a head of water, in ſeveral parts of which are ſluice gates, for the purpoſe of clearing away the ſand. The piers form almoſt a circus, of a mile in compaſs, which is a delightful ſituation for enjoying the ſea, and on the outermoſt part is a convenient and elegant light-houſe, for the greater ſafety of veſſels.

This place and its viſiters are under great obligations to Mrs. T—y, a lady of much ingenuity and liberality. The greateſt part of the buildings was erected at her own expence; and this reflects honour as well on her public ſpirit, as on her judicious ſpeculation and taſte. The principal ſtreet in Ramſgate is narrow, but well paved; and the old houſes, many of which are built

built with flint, corniced and decorated with ſtone, are extremely handſome, and kept remarkably neat and clean by the inhabitants.

The library is very reſpectably conducted; but it ſtands in a very unfortunate ſituation.

Between Ramſgate and Margate is a ſmall watering place, called Broadſtairs, or more properly Beadſtow. In the year 1656, it contained only eighteen houſes aſſeſſed to the poor's rate; and in 1759, ſixty. Since that period, however, a very conſiderable increaſe has taken place. This has in all probability been occaſioned by the number of veſſels fitted out for the North Sea and Iceland cod-fiſhery. In 1759, it ſent thirteen ſloops to Iceland on that traffic; and in a ſucceſsful year it is a very profitable trade; but this buſineſs, it appears, is on the decline. The pier, being old and ruinous, was totally deſtroyed by a violent ſtorm, in 1767; but the harbour having been found of great uſe, it was rebuilt, by voluntary ſubſcription, in 1772. Here are ſtill the remains of an old gateway, built of flint, and fortified with a portcullis, to prevent the inroads of privateers; and of a popiſh chapel, which is ſaid to have been once held in great veneration. Oppoſite to this place, at the diſtance of ſomewhat more than two leagues from the ſhore, are the Goodwin Sands, which extend in length, from north to ſouth, about ten miles; and in breath almoſt two; and are viſible at low water. Though theſe ſands form a bank, which, in conjunction with the North and South Forelands, renders the Downs a tolerably ſafe harbour; yet, in general, as is well known, they are very dangerous. As ſhipwrecks frequently happen here, they produce a good revenue to the fiſhermen

fiſhermen and peaſants who live along the coaſt, and who ſeldom fail to improve them to the utmoſt advantage. This, however, muſt be owned, in juſtice to theſe people, that whenever there is a bare poſſibility of preſerving a ſhipwrecked crew, they act in contempt of danger, and often ſave the lives of others, at the moſt imminent hazard of their own.

But, to return from this digreſſion, as a watering place, Broadſtairs deſerves but little notice. Its only recommendation is a good view of the ſea; it lies low, and has no diverſity of object. There is, indeed, in its neighbourhood, a beautiful ſeat, called Kingſgate, which belonged to the late Lord Holland, and which the viſiters of Broad-ſtairs will not fail to ſee in their excurſions. It is now the property of Mr. Powell.

My next ſtation was Margate. The neareſt road to Margate from Ramſgate is four miles; but as I went through Broadſtairs and Kingſgate, I made it more than five. This watering place is ſituated in that part of Kent which is called the Iſle of Thanet, and ſtands on the north ſide of the iſland, within a ſmall bay in the breach of the cliff, where there is a gate to the ſea, from which circumſtance it has its name. It is ſeventy-two miles from London, and ſixteen from Canterbury. In all matters of civil juriſdiction, Margate is ſubject to the mayor of Dover, of which port it is a member. The principal ſtreet is near a mile in length, and built on an eaſy aſcent, by which means the upper part is clean and dry, and the lower end much more ſo than formerly; a conſiderable ſum of money having been lately expended in drains for that purpoſe. The harbour is pleaſant, but

not greatly frequented, for want of a ſufficient depth of water to keep veſſels of burden afloat: great quantities of grain, however, from the well-cultivated and prolific ſoil of Thanet, are ſhipped hence for London. The pier, which is built of wood, and in a circular form, is very ancient. In the records of the reign of Henry VIII. it is mentioned as old and ruinous; and in the time of Elizabeth, certain rates on corn, &c. were impoſed for keeping it in repair. It continued in an indifferent ſtate till 1724, when an act of parliament was granted, for empowering the inhabitants to collect ſundry duties on all ſhips trading to and from this place; and wardens were inveſted with the neceſſary authority for receiving and expending the money.

Though Margate is, in ſummer, an agreeable ſituation, yet the moſt powerful recommendation is its conveniency for bathing; the ſhore, being level and covered with fine ſand, is extremely well adapted for that purpoſe. On the wharf are ſeven bathing rooms, which are large and convenient. Theſe are well ſituated as to eaſy acceſs to the machines. Here the water is drank, and hence, by turns, the bathers enter the machines, which are driven out into the ſea, often to the diſtance of two or three hundred yards, under the conduct of regular guides. There are often near thirty of theſe machines employed till near the time of high water.

Mr. Benjamin Beale, a Quaker, was the inventor of theſe machines, in 1753. Their ſtructure is ſimple, but quite convenient; and, by means of the umbrella, the pleaſures of bathing may be enjoyed in ſo private a manner, as to be conſiſtent with the ſtricteſt delicacy. Since

Margate has become ſo much frequented, conſiderable additions have been made to the town. A large ſquare, called Hawley-ſquare, has been built, in which are ſome very handſome houſes, belonging to perſons of fortune; with ſeveral others, intended for the reception of the nobility and gentry. It is paved in the ſame manner as the ſtreets of London. On one ſide is a noble and commodious aſſembly-room, finiſhed with great elegance and taſte, and ſuppoſed to be one of the largeſt buildings of the kind in England. It poſſeſſes the farther advantage of commanding a delightful view of the ſea. Adjoining to this are apartments for tea and cards, which are ſpacious and perfectly convenient. Over theſe is a ſeries of bed-chambers, neatly furniſhed, for the accommodation of ſuch perſons as are not provided with other lodgings at their firſt coming. The ground floor conſiſts of a billiard-room, and a large apartment for public entertainments, which belongs to, and communicates with, the hotel; and of a large piazza, which extends the whole length of the building. The number of ſubſcribers to theſe rooms often amounts to a thouſand in a ſeaſon. Beſide the tavern in the ſquare, the New Inn, near the water-ſide, is much frequented. Here are alſo, as at other watering places, warm ſalt water baths. One, for the uſe of the poor, is a moſt benevolent inſtitution; but bathing of every kind ought to be tried under proper medical direction; elſe what is often productive of much good, when uſed with diſcretion, may be attended with the moſt ſerious and even fatal effects. Free livers, and thoſe who have taken mercury in any quantity, ſhould be

be extremely cautious of committing themſelves to the briny wave.

After bathing, it is cuſtomary to walk. The places moſt frequented, for this purpoſe, at Margate, are the ſquare, the fort, and the rope-walk. In fine weather, parties frequently go off to ſea for the diverſion of fiſhing, or to viſit the ſhips which lie at anchor in the roads. When the day is windy, or wet, here are two circulating libraries, well ſtocked with the kind of books that ſuit the place, for amuſement within doors. A company of comedians perform three nights in the week. Two machines and a diligence run every day to Canterbury, to meet the coaches which come in there from London, and return with paſſengers the ſame evening. Though innkeepers and coachmen, and poſtillions, are bad enough on all roads, and on all occaſions, it ought to ſurpriſe no one, if on the Margate road, and in the Margate ſeaſon, they ſometimes out-do even themſelves, in inſolence, impoſition, and cruelty. I could mention an anecdote of theſe gentry, that ſhows them in their true colours, and the juſt reward of their conduct, from a public-ſpirited traveller; but ſuch details have no novelty to thoſe who are accuſtomed to the road. It were to be wiſhed, however, that reſiſtance was more general, when the occaſion demands it. It is a duty every one owes to the public, to reſent and puniſh unjuſt aggreſſion.

With reſpect to travelling by water, it muſt be remembered that the Hoy confounds all diſtinctions; high and low, rich and poor, ſick and ſound, are indiſcriminately blended together; it can therefore be no wonder if the humours of ſuch motley crew, of all ages, tempers, and diſpoſitions,

positions, should now and then strike out such diverting scenes as must necessarily baffle all description. Upon the whole, the passage is cheap, and, with a fair wind and good weather, extremely pleasant and agreeable; but it is not to be recommended to ladies of great delicacy.

From Margate, proceeding round the coast, the next bathing place, of any celebrity, is Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk. Through Colchester, Ipswich, Woodbridge, &c. it is one hundred and twenty-three miles from London; through Chelmsford, Bury St. Edmund's, and Norwich, it is one hundred and twenty-eight.

This place is not much resorted to by bathers, except by its own immediate neighbours; nor is it by any means dependent upon visiters of this description. So far as regards the water itself, this situation is as eligible as any in England; but the accommodation and other accompaniments of a fashionable lounge are wanting. The most conspicuous building is the Custom-house. The soil of this part of the country is extremely unpleasant to the traveller. It is a deep sand, through which his horses feet or his own may be said to wade; and when he enters the town of Yarmouth, the pavement is so bad, that he almost wishes for the sands again. Lodgings and provisions are, at least comparatively cheap; and, to those who wish for sea-bathing itself, and can dispense with the gaiety and rattle of Brighton and Margate, Yarmouth may be recommended. It has a tolerably respectable theatre, but its assembly-room is not the most striking.

Leaving Yarmouth, I took a long *trip* to Scarborough, on the coast of Yorkshire. This place, like Yarmouth, is of importance as a trading

town. The caſtle, ſeen from the ſea, has a magnificent effect: it overlooks the great German ocean. The bathing is not always ſo ſafe at this place as could be wiſhed; the tides are ſudden, and the ſea is frequently impetuous; but the lodgings and proviſions are tolerably cheap, as is always the caſe where bathing is not the only buſineſs of the ſtation. The theatre is not inferior to thoſe of other watering places. There is an aſſembly-houſe; but cards are more thought of than dancing. Scarborough is two hundred and thirty miles from London, and forty-four from the city of York.

Tynemouth is the moſt northerly of all the watering places; it lies eight miles to the north-eaſt of Newcaſtle, in Northumberland. This is a ſmall and humble village. The inhabitants, who let the lodging-houſes to viſiters, are well behaved, and generally moderate in their charges. The bathing here is very comfortable. You are ſheltered by rocks from the inclemency of wind, except when it comes from the eaſt. Contiguous to the town, and ſeated on a point of one of the rocks are the magnificent ruins of Tynemouth-abbey, and near this is the caſtle. Both theſe buildings are extremely pictureſque.

Having now completed my tour of ſea-bathing places, I travel inland, and viſit the mineral waters. The firſt in my tour are thoſe of Harrowgate. This place, on account of its company, and the harmony which generally prevails there, is very agreeable. The boarding and other expences are moderate. There are two Harrowgates, or Harrowgate conſiſts of two villages, the upper and the lower. In this neighbourhood are the dripping-well and petrifactions at

Knareſ-

Knareſborough, which make agreeable objects, at the end of a ride. Stukely Park, near Rippon, is ſeventeen miles from Harrowgate. The waters at this place are ſaid to be antiſcorbutic.

Viſiting next the romantic county of Derby, I arrived at Matlock, which is more famous for its picturesque beauties than its mineral waters. The place is much deformed by manufactories; and the delights of the ſcene receive a melancholy alloy from the depravity of the working people who inhabit it. There is ſeldom any aſſemblage of company here; parties come and go perpetually, but rarely make a long ſtay. Matlock is one hundred and thirty-ſix miles from London, through Derby.

Buxton, alſo, is in Derbyſhire, and ſituated on the celebrated Peak. The town is built of ſtone, and is extremely handſome. It contains ſome fine ſpecimens of architectural excellence. The Creſcent is particularly deſerving of notice. It is extenſive, and has a handſome piazza in front, under which the inhabitants are able to paſs from houſe to houſe, unannoyed by the rain, which is very frequent in this part of the country. This place is generally filled with faſhionable company in the ſummer ſeaſon. The waters are ſaid to be extremely efficacious in rheumatiſm and ſpaſmodic complaints. The lodgings in private houſes are not ſcarce, and not much to be praiſed; but there are ſeveral inns, which are made uſe of as boarding houſes, where the parties are agreeable; and the charges, conſidering the excellence of the fare, certainly moderate.

At Malvern, which is the next in order, and which lies about eight miles from the city of Worceſter, the company is ſeldom larger than

can

can conveniently dine at one table. The wells are on the brow of the Malvern Hills, and the proſpects are delightful.

Cheltenham is a long narrow town, in Glouceſterſhire. It owes its eſtabliſhment and celebrity to a Mr. Miller, who built the upper aſſembly-room, and the whole building in which it is contained. The waters here are recommended as ſerviceable to thoſe who have diſorders in the head or ſtomach. Cheltenham has libraries, public walks, two aſſembly-rooms, a theatre, a pump-room, and every other accommodation for company.

From Cheltenham, the tranſition to Briſtol Hot-wells is natural. Theſe waters are well known, as the reſort of conſumptive perſons; they are rather warm, and have a ſoft, milky taſte. Every thing is dear at the wells. The viſiters of this place are rather driven by neceſſity than invited by faſhion: few remarks, therefore, preſent themſelves which belong to my preſent tour.

At the diſtance of twelve miles from Briſtol is Bath, the moſt elegant of cities, and the firſt in reputation of the mineral waters of England. The waters are univerſally acknowledged to have the moſt ſalutary effect in gouty and bilious caſes. They are both uſed as a bath and drunk in preſcribed quantities. Among the beautiful buildings with which Bath abounds, every poſſible accommodation for pleaſure and health are to be found. The theatre is handſome, and has always had the beſt provincial performers. Every thing that regards the lodgings, proviſions, and good order of the town, is under the moſt ſtrict control of the mayor and corporation. The price of lodgings is fixed at the uniform price of half a guinea

each

each room, without regard to the comparative ſuperiority of different houſes; and the proviſions and prices of the markets receive the utmoſt attention. Coals, in particular, are cheap, on account of the proximity of a colliery, which is at about eight miles from the city, and the eaſe with which they are brought down the Avon.

When I ſay that Bath is the moſt elegant of cities, I ought, perhaps, to qualify the expreſſion, by obſerving, that it is rather the elegance of the buildings themſelves, than of their diſtribution, that is to be admired. It is an aſſemblage of beautiful edifices; but there is nothing of that plan and commodious interſection of ſtreets, which ought to be ſuppoſed, when we ſpeak of them as forming a ſuperb city. The parades are delightfully ſituated; the great Creſcent, the leſſer ones, the ſquares, and the Circus, are fine piles of building; and the town-hall is a magnificent ſtructure, bearing ſome reſemblance to the Vatican at Rome. The whole city is built with a cream-coloured ſtone; and its architects deſerve conſiderable praiſe. The new ſtreets are commodiouſly wide, and of great extent. The moſt beautiful is that called Great Pultney Street, which has been lately built on the eaſt ſide of the bridge over the Avon. It is built in a uniform manner, with the elegant ſtone that I have already mentioned; and the ſeveral orders of architecture having been preſerved through the whole, the effect is magnificent in the extreme. Nothing can be more admirable than the new Pump-room, and the new ſtreet in its front, which form a beautiful view, with a colonnade, of conſiderable extent, leading down to the different baths. The Pump-room is an

elegant

elegant ſtructure, and admirably adapted to the purpoſe for which it is deſigned. An agreeable ſtory is told of the Prince of Wales, the incident of which happened in this room. His royal highneſs having been converſing for ſome time with a lady, whoſe features were rather plain, was rallied by another, of ſome pretenſions to beauty, on the civilities he had paid: "Madam," replied the prince, "Mrs. —— is not beautiful, but ſhe is very amiable."

I muſt not omit to notice the cathedral, or abbey church, at Bath. It is united to that of Wells, in which place the choral ſervice, cuſtomary in every dioceſan church, is performed. This ſacred ſtructure was begun by Oliver King, biſhop of the dioceſe, in the reign of Henry VII. and it was by this firſt founder that the weſt front was curiouſly carved, with angels, climbing up a ladder to heaven; a piece of antiquity which ſtill preſents itſelf to the eye of the moſt heedleſs obſerver. The death of the biſhop cauſed the building to be neglected for a conſiderable time; on which occaſion the following triplet was written upon one of its walls:

"O church! I wail thy doleful plight,
"Whom King, nor Card'nal, Clark, or Knight,
"Have yet reſtor'd to ancient right!"

Theſe lines alluded to Biſhop *King*, by whom the church was begun, and *Cardinal* Adrian, *Cardinal* Wolſey, Biſhop *Clark*, and Biſhop *Knight*, his four ſucceſſors in the ſee, who, during thirty-five years, contributed nothing to the completion of the pile. The conceit, as was cuſtomary in thoſe days, conſiſts in puns upon their names. The whole was nearly ruined at the famous diſ-

ſolution

ſolution of monaſteries, when the commiſſioners offered the building and all its materials to the townſmen, for the ſum of five hundred marks. The people, however, were afraid to accept the bargain, leſt they ſhould have been thought to "cozin the king;" whereupon, the glaſs, iron, bells, and lead, of which laſt there were 480 tons, provided for the finiſhing of the church, were ſent beyond ſeas, and, as old writers are fond of believing, ſhipwrecked on their way.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth, however, collections were made throughout the land, for the neceſſary repairs; but the ſum produced, whether from the parſimony of the givers, or the diſhoneſty, as it is hinted, of the collectors, was but inconſiderable. It was reſerved for "honeſt maſter Billet," of whom we know little, but find a conjecture that he was executor to William Cecil, lord Burleigh, to "diſtribute good ſums," upon the occaſion. Under this gentleman's auſpices the fane began to flouriſh; and a ſecond triplet maker ventured to play both the poet and the prophet upon the ſtructure:

"Be blithe, fair kirck! when *Hempe* is paſt,
"Thine *Olive*, that ill winds did blaſt,
"Shall flouriſh green, for aye to laſt.
"CASSADORE."

By the word "Hempe," we are taught by Fuller to underſtand "Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary, King Philip, and Queen Elizabeth;" but I ſhould rather ſuppoſe that, of theſe ſovereigns, the proteſtant only were intended, and particularly Elizabeth, in whoſe time the prediction was put forth. As to the word "*Olive*," it is obviouſly a ſecond pun upon Oliver King, the

founder;

founder; and the ſame idea has been made uſe of in a curious piece of ſculpture affixed to a part of the church, which repreſents the Parable of Jotham, (Judges ix. 8.) concerning the trees, which being about to chuſe a king, proffered the crown to the OLIVE. The introduction of theſe, and the former lines, will not, I truſt, diſpleaſe the reader of this tour, ſince they ſerve to ſhow the genius of the times in which they were written; and, indeed, to this matter hangs another tale, which diſplays, I am afraid, the genius of all times:—theſe verſes, it is to be told, in the conſtruction of which there is, to be ſure,

"Something like prophetic ſtrain,"

were, in the days of the protectorate, duly applied to "one Oliver," as a writer of the enſuing reign denominates him: "So apt," exclaims the ſame author, "are Engliſh fancies to take fire at every ſpark of conceit! but ſeeing, ſince, that *Olive* hath been blaſted, root and branches, this pretended prophecy, with that obſervation, is withered away."

The finiſhing hand was put to this church by James Montague, biſhop of the ſee, who expended vaſt ſums upon the undertaking; and who, poſſeſſing the lead mines at Mendip, Mynedep, or Mine-deep, eaſily roofed the church. He lies buried beneath it.

"This church," ſays Fuller, "is both ſpacious and ſpecious; the moſt lightſome I ever beheld, proceeding from the greatneſs of the windows, and the whiteneſs of the glaſs therein." I have to add, from my own obſervation, that the prophecy of Caſſadore, ſo far as it relates to the duration of the pile, appears to hold good to the

preſent day. The whole is in good repair; and, indeed, it were to be wiſhed that the "repaired and beautified" of ſome unmerciful white-and-black-and-yellow-waſher, did not preſent itſelf ſo conſpicuouſly to every one who enters its doors. There is a diſguſting faſhion in Somerſetſhire, as well as in ſome parts of the country, of bedaubing churches with a harlequin-variety of white and yellow; the body is waſhed with yellow, and the mouldings and ornaments, the pillars, capitals, and branches, of the Gothic columns, are moſt ſacrilegiouſly *picked out*, to uſe the language of houſe painters, in white: then, to complete this taſteful arrangement, the vile monumental tablets, of which, ſurely, the very vileſt are in Bath's abbey-church, are bordered with enormous patches of lamp-black.

As Bath is the moſt important, and, probably, the moſt uſeful of all our watering places, particular attention is unqueſtionably due to it from every writer who undertakes, in however ſlight a way, to deſcribe a tour of this nature. This place is known to all Europe. Its waters contain bitumen, (which predominates,) nitre, and ſulphur; but to what cauſe or cauſes their great heat is to be attributed, has been a ſubject of diſpute. Some have aſcribed it to wind, or airy exhalations, pent in the bowels of the earth; which, by their agitation and attrition, among rocks and narrow paſſages, gather heat, and impart it to the waters; others have aſcribed it to the heat of the ſun, whoſe beams, paſſing through the pores of the earth, warm the waters; and they were, therefore, anciently called, *aquæ ſolis*, as both made by, and dedicated to, the ſun. Others, again, attribute it to quick-lime,

which readily heats any water upon it, and kindles any combuſtible ſubſtance put therein. A fourth ſet of perſons refer it to a ſubterranean fire, formed in the bowels of the earth, and actually burning upon ſulphur and bitumen; while others have imputed the heat, which is not deſtructive, but generative, joined with moiſture, to the fermentation of ſeveral minerals.

Bath is in Somerſetſhire, one hundred and eight miles from London. The poſt-towns, on the road, are Brentford, Colnbrook, Maidenhead, Reading, Newbury, Hungerford, Marlborough, Devizes, and Melkſham; or, avoiding Devizes, through Chippenham.

I now take a ſeven league ſtride from Bath to Tunbridge-Wells, the next watering place in the ſort of circuit that I have made, and the laſt ſojourn in my ramble. Tunbridge is in Kent, and is famous for a chalybeate water; the firſt diſcovery of the value of which is attributed to the footman of a Dutch lord, who taſting it, as his maſter went through the place, found it bore a ſtrong reſemblance to that of the Spa, in Germany.

The town is ſeated in a ſandy botom, cloſely incircled with hills. As a place of reſort for company, it is provided with two aſſembly-rooms; and a promenade, conſiſting of a long brick pavement, over which is thrown a wooden colonnade; and this is farther covered by a row of tall elms. This place, as might be expected from the ſeveral obſtructions that ſurround it, united with the denſity of the atmoſphere itſelf, is rather damp; an evil which is evinced by the thin coat of moſſy green, with which the pavement is covered.

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I have already taken the liberty of inſerting in this narrative ſuch obſervations as I have collected, or have preſented themſelves to my mind, reſpecting ſea-bathing, which has formed one branch of my preſent purſuit; and I cannot cloſe my letter with more propriety, perhaps, than by adding to the account of places famous for mineral waters, ſome remarks on the medical utility of theſe productions of nature. It is ſaid of chalybeate waters, like thoſe of Tunbridge, that a moderate exerciſe, in a pure and open air, during the period of uſing them, is of the greateſt importance to the patient; it becomes therefore of conſequence to enquire, whether the promenade at Tunbridge, which I have juſt mentioned, is as pure and open as it ought to be, and what renders the enquiry peculiarly recommendable, as, if neceſſary, it might eaſily be made. For my own part, having ſpent but a ſhort time in the place, I ſhall not preſume to determine the queſtion.

As to the effects of chalybeate waters, which certainly ought not to be taken too wantonly, it appears to be underſtood, that they are nearly ſimilar to thoſe of ſalt. They are ſtimulative and deterſive; and, ſuppoſing that they really penetrate the maſs of the blood, they cool and refreſh it: they gently ſtimulate the ſolids, and are moderately aſtringent and tonic. They are to be recommended to perſons whoſe appetite and digeſtion are weak, through relaxation; to thoſe who are afflicted with diſorders and acidities in the ſtomach; and, generally, in all caſes where ſtrengthening or ſtimulation is wanting. Conſiderable precaution, however, is always neceſſary; as there are many caſes, and many collateral

lateral circumſtances, under which the uſe of ſtrongly-impregnated waters of any kind is extremely injurious. I remember to have heard a medical man, of Margate, when examined as a witneſs in the Court of Common Pleas, confeſs, that he ſuppoſed ſea-bathing to be as frequently hurtful as beneficial.

Here I might conclude: but I have engaged in a taſk that will not be complete, unleſs I ſay ſomething of ſulphureous ſprings, which form the other grand diviſion of mineral waters. Theſe latter, to which deſcription thoſe of Bath belong, are recommended in a variety of caſes, and the principal precaution that is neceſſary, ſeems to be, a due care that the water be not too ſtrong, nor the quantity taken too great, for the conſtitution of the patient.

My letter is growing abſolutely medical; but I ſhall have quitted the ſubject, or ſo I flatter myſelf, before its length can offend; and, by way of apology for what is paſt, it will be ſufficient to remind the reader that I undertook to write a Tour of Health, as well as of Pleaſure.

2 JY 58

A LIST

A LIST

OF ALL THE

CITIES, BOROUGHS, MARKET-TOWNS,

AND

REMARKABLE VILLAGES,

IN ENGLAND AND WALES;

The Days on which their Markets are held, and how far diſtant from LONDON in meaſured Miles.

N. B. Thoſe with this Mark * are Cities; thoſe with this † are Boroughs; and the Figures denote the Miles diſtant from London.

ABOTSBURY	—	Dorſ.	Thurſ.	131
Aberavon	—	Glam.	——	196
Aberconway	—	Carn.	Friday	230
Aberford	—	Yorkſh.	Wedn.	185
Aberfraw	—	Angl.	——	263
Abergavenny	—	Monm.	Tueſ.	144
Abergeley	—	Denb.	Satur.	216
Aberiſtwith	—	Card.	Mond.	204
† Abingdon	—	Berks	M. F.	56
Acton —	—	Midd.	——	5
† St. Albans	—	Hertf.	Satur.	21
Alceſter	—	Warw.	Tueſ.	102
Alconbury	—	Hunt.	——	66
† Aldborough	—	Suffolk	Satur.	94
† Aldborough	—	Yorkſh.	Satur.	206
Alford	—	Linc.	Tueſ.	146
Alfretton	—	Derb.	Mond.	140
Almondbury	—	Yorkſh.	——	192
Alnwick	—	N. humb.	Satur.	305
Alresford	—	Hants	Thurſ.	60
Alſton Moor	—	Cumb.	Satur.	305
Alton —	—	Hants	Satur.	50

Altringham	—	Cheſhire	Tueſ.	181
Amberley	—	Suſſex	——	50
Ambreſbury	—	Wiltſh.	Friday	79
Ambleſide	—	Weſtm.	Wedn.	269
† Amerſham	—	Bucks	Tueſ.	26
Ampthill	—	Bedf.	Thurſ.	44
Ampthill	—	Linc.	——	115
† Andover	—	Hants	Satur.	65
† Appleby	—	Weſtm.	Satur.	269
Appledore	—	Kent	Satur.	61
† Arundel	—	Suſſex	W. S.	63
* St. Aſaph	—	Flint.	Satur.	209
Aſhbourn	—	Derb.	Satur.	139
† Aſhburton	—	Devon.	Tu. S.	190
Aſhby de la Zouch	—	Leic.	Satur.	115
Aſhford	—	Kent	Satur.	57
Aſkrig	—	Yorkſh.	Thurſ.	242
Atheriſton	—	Warw.	Tueſ.	103
Attleborough	—	Norfolk	Thurſ.	93
Auburn	—	Wiltſh.	Tueſ.	73
Auſt Ferry	—	Glouc.	——	127
St. Auſtle	—	Cornw.	Friday	242
Axbridge	—	Somer.	Thurſ.	135
Axminſter	—	Devon.	Satur.	145
† Ayleſbury	—	Bucks	Satur.	40
Aylesford	—	Kent	——	34
Ayleſham	—	Norfolk	Satur.	121
Aynehoe	—	N.hamp.	——	68
Baddow	—	Eſſex	——	30
Bagſhot	—	Surry	——	27
Bakewell	—	Derb.	Mond.	151
Bala	—	Mer.	Satur.	195
Baldock	—	Hertf.	Thurſ.	37
Bampton	—	Oxford.	Wedn.	70
Bampton	—	Devon.	Satur.	167
† Banbury	—	Oxford.	Thurſ.	74
* Bangor	—	Carn.	Wedn.	246
Barking	—	Eſſex	Satur.	9
Barkway	—	Herts	Satur.	35
Barnard-Caſtle	—	Durham	Wedn.	246
Barnby Moor	—	Nott.	——	148
Barnet	—	Herts	Mond.	11
Barneſley	—	Yorkſh.	Wedn.	177
Barneſley	—	Glouceſt.	——	87

† Barnſtaple

† Barnſtaple	—	Devon.	Friday	193
Barton	—	Lanc.	——	217
Barton	—	Linc.	Mond.	165
Barton Clay	—	Bedf.	——	38
Barton Mills	—	Suffolk	——	70
Baſingſtoke	—	Hants	Wedn.	47
* Bath	—	Somer.	W. S.	108
Battel	—	Suſſex	Thurſ.	56
Bawtry	—	Yorkſh.	Wedn.	152
Beaconsfield	—	Bucks	Thurſ.	24
† Beaumaris	—	Angl.	Wedn.	242
Beccles	—	Suffolk	Satur.	108
Beckington	—	Wilts	——	82
Beckington	—	Devon.	——	187
Bedal —	—	Yorkſh.	Tueſ.	220
Bedſont	—	Midd.	——	13
† Bedford	—	Bedf.	Tu. S.	52
† Bedwin	—	Wilts	Tueſ.	71
Belford	—	N. humb.	——	319
Beltingham	—	N. humb.	——	296
Beminſter	—	Dorſ.	Thurſ.	141
Bengworth	—	Worceſt.	——	94
Benſon	—	Oxford.	——	46
Bere Regis	—	Dorſet.	Wedn.	115
† Berealſton	—	Devon.	——	212
Berkeley	—	Glouceſt.	Wedn.	112
Berkhamſtead	—	Hertf.	Satur.	26
† Berwick	—	N. humb.	Satur.	335
Betley	—	Staff.	Tueſ.	157
† Beverley	—	Yorkſh.	W. S.	181
† Bewdley	—	Worc.	Satur.	127
Biceſter	—	Oxford.	Friday	56
Bickington	—	Devon.	——	189
Biddeford	—	Devon.	Tueſ.	202
Biggleſwade	—	Bedf.	Tueſ.	45
Bilpar	—	Derbyſh.	Satur.	130
Billericay	—	Eſſex	Tueſ.	24
Billingham	—	N. humb.	T. S.	300
Billinghurſt	—	Suſſex	——	42
Billeſdon	—	Leic.	Friday	98
Bilſton	—	Suffolk	Wedn.	67
Bilſton	—	Stafford	——	121
Binbrook	—	Linc.	Wedn.	161
Bingham	—	Nott.	Thurſ.	108

Birbich	—	—	Wilts	——	74
Birmingham	—	—	Warw.	Thurſ.	110
Biſhop's Aukland	—	—	Durham	Thurſ.	251
† Biſhop's Caſtle	—	—	Salop	Friday	152
Biſhop Stortford	—	—	Hertf.	Thurſ.	30
Biſley	—	—	Glouc.	Thurſ.	97
Bitford	—	—	Warw.	Friday	101
Blackburn	—	—	Lanc.	Mond.	207
St Blaiſe	—	—	Cornw.	——	238
Blandford	—	—	Dorſet	Satur.	107
† Blechingly	—	—	Surry	——	21
Blithe —	—	—	Nott.	Thurſ.	149
Blyborough	—	—	Suffolk	——	98
Bocking	—	—	Eſſex	——	41
Boddedar	—	—	Angleſea	——	261
† Bodmin	—	—	Cornw.	Satur.	232
Bolingbroke	—	—	Linc.	Tueſ.	133
Boiſover	—	—	Derb.	Friday	146
Bolton	—	—	Lanc.	Mond.	238
Bookham	—	—	Surry	——	34
† Boroughbridge	—	—	Yorkſh.	Satur.	204
Boſſcaſtle	—	—	Cornw.	Thurſ.	230
† Boſſiney	—	—	Cornw.	——	233
† Boſton	—	—	Linc.	W. S.	115
Boſworth	—	—	Leiceſ.	Wedn.	106
Bootle	—	—	Cumb.	Wedn.	271
Bottiſdale	—	—	Suffolk	Wedn.	86
Bourn	—	—	Linc.	Satur.	97
Bournbridge	—	—	Camb.	——	49
Bow —	—	—	Devon.	Thurſ.	189
Bowes	—	—	Yorkſh.	——	248
Bracknell	—	—	Berks	——	28
† Braekley	—	—	N. hamp.	Wedn.	64
Bradwell	—	—	Eſſex	——	52
Bradfield	—	—	Eſſex	Thurſ.	47
Bradford	—	—	Wilts	Mond.	102
Bradford	—	—	Yorkſh.	Thurſ.	201
Brading	—	—	Hants	——	75
Bradnich	—	—	Devon.	Satur.	167
Braintree	—	—	Eſſex	Wedn.	40
† Brambier	—	—	Suſſex	——	51
Brampton	—	—	Cumb.	Tueſ.	311
Brandon	—	—	Suffolk	——	79
Brecon	—	—	Breck.	W. F.	163

Brent	—	Devon.	Satur.	199
Brentford	—	Midd.	Tuef.	7
Brentwood	—	Eſſex	Wedn.	18
Brewood	—	Staff.	Tuef.	131
Brickhill	—	Bucks	——	43
Bridgend	—	Glam.	Satur.	178
† Bridgenorth	—	Salop	Satur.	138
† Bridgewater	—	Somer.	Thurſ.	142
Bridlington	—	Yorkſh.	Satur.	208
† Bridport	—	Dorſet.	Satur.	139
† Brighthelmſtone	—	Suſſex	Thurſ.	58
* Briſtol	—	Somer.	W. F. S	117
Brixworth	—	N. hamp.	——	74
Broadway	—	Glouc.	——	90
Bromley	—	Kent	Thurſ.	10
Bromley Abbots	—	Staff.	Tuef.	129
Bromyard	—	Heref.	Mond.	125
Broomſgrove	—	Worceſ.	Tuef.	114
Brough	—	Weſtm.	Thurſ.	261
Bruton	—	Somer.	Satur.	114
Buckenham	—	Norfolk	Satur.	96
† Buckingham	—	Bucks	Satur.	57
Buddeſdale	—	Suffolk	Thurſ.	87
Bugden	—	Hunt.	——	61
Builth	—	Breck.	M. S.	171
Bungay	—	Suffolk	Thurſ.	107
Buntingford	—	Hertf.	Mond.	31
Burford	—	Oxford.	Satur.	79
Burford	—	Shrop.	——	137
Burgh	—	Linc.	Thurſ.	133
Burlington	—	Yorkſh.	Satur.	208
Burnham	—	Norf.	M. S.	126
Burnham	—	Eſſex	——	49
Burnley	—	Lanc.	Satur.	208
Burton	—	Staff.	Thurſ.	123
Burton	—	Weſtm.	Tuef.	244
Burton Strather	—	Linc.	Tuef.	164
Bury	—	Lanc.	Thurſ.	190
† Bury St. Edmunds	—	Suffolk	Wedn.	72
Buxton	—	Derb.	——	159
Caerfilly	—	Glam.	Thurſ.	159
Caerleon	—	Monm.	Thurſ.	148
Caerwis	—	Flint.	Tuef.	204
† Callington	—	Cornw.	Wedn.	217

† Calne

† Calne	—	Wilts	Tuef.	87
Cambden	—	Glouc.	Wedn.	87
† Cambridge	—	Camb.	Tu. S.	51
† Camelford	—	Cornw.	Friday	229
Cank	—	Staff.	—	122
* Canterbury	—	Kent	W. S.	57
† Cardiff	—	Glam.	W. S.	165
† Cardigan	—	Card.	Tu. S.	226
* Carliſle	—	Cumb.	Satur.	301
† Carmarthen	—	Carm.	W. S.	208
† Carnarvon	—	Carn.	Satur.	252
Cartmel	—	Lanc.	Mond.	259
Caſtle Bromwich	—	Warw.	—	105
Caſtle Cary	—	Somer.	Tuef.	117
† Caſtle Riſing	—	Norfolk	—	102
Caſton	—	Norfolk	Tuef.	113
Caſtor	—	Linc.	Mond.	159
Catſworth	—	Hunt.	—	66
Catterick	—	Yorkſh.	—	227
Cawood	—	Yorkſh.	Wedn.	186
Caxton	—	Camb.	Tuef.	49
Cerne Abbey	—	Dorſet.	Wedn.	124
Chapel Houſe	—	Oxford.	—	73
Chapel in Frith	—	Derby.	Thurſ.	163
Chard	—	Somerſet.	Mond.	141
Charing	—	Kent	—	49
Charlebury	—	Oxford.	Friday	69
Charley	—	Lanc.	Tuef.	201
Charmouth	—	Dorſet.	—	146
Chatham	—	Kent	Satur.	31
Chatteris	—	Camb.	—	73
Cheadle	—	Staff.	Satur.	145
Chegford	—	Devon.	—	187
Chellington	—	Bedford.	—	58
Chelmsford	—	Eſſex	Friday	29
Cheltenham	—	Glouc.	Thurſ.	95
Chepſtow	—	Monm.	Satur.	132
Cheritſey	—	Surry	Wedn.	20
Cheſham	—	Bucks	Wedn.	29
Cheſhunt	—	Hertf.	—	13
* Cheſter	—	Cheſhire	W. S.	182
Cheſter le Street	—	Durham	—	263
Cheſterfied	—	Derbyſh.	Satur.	147
Cheſterford	—	Camb.	—	46

Chewton	—	Somerſet.	—	121
* Chicheſter	—	Suſſex	W. S.	63
Chiddingfold	—	Súrry	W. S.	41
Chigwell	—	Eſſex	—	11
Chimleigh	—	Devon.	Thurſ.	193
Chippenham	—	Camb.	—	64
+ Chippenham	—	Wilts	Thurſ.	94
Chipping-norton	—	Oxford.	Wedn.	77
Chiſelhurſt	—	Kent	—	11
+ Chriſt-church	—	Hants	Mond.	102
Chriſtian Malford	—	Wilts	—	84
Chorley	—	Lancaſh.	Satur.	206
Chudleigh	—	Devon.	Satur.	183
Church Stretton	—	Salop.	Thurſ.	153
+ Cirenceſter	—	Glouc.	M. F.	90
Clandon	—	Súrry	—	33
Clapham	—	Surry	—	4
Clare	—	Suffolk	Friday	56
Clay	—	Norfolk	Satur.	126
Claydon	—	Suffolk	—	74
Clear, St.	—	Carmar.	—	214
Cleobury	—	Salop.	Thurſ.	136
Cliffe	—	N. hamp.	Tueſ.	82
+ Clithero	—	Lanc.	Satur.	214
Clown	—	Derbyſh.	—	150
Cobham	—	Surry	—	20
+ Cockermouth	—	Cumb.	Mond.	299
Coggeſhall	—	Eſſex	Satur.	44
+ Colcheſter	—	Eſſex	W. S.	51
Coleſhill	—	Warw.	Wedn.	103
Coleſhill	—	Berks.	—	74
Colford	—	Glouceſt.	Friday	125
Colnbrook	—	Bucks	Wedn.	17
Colne	—	Lanc.	Wedn.	214
Colney	—	Hertf.	—	18
Coltſworth	—	Linc.	—	102
St. Columb	—	Cornw.	Thurſ.	249
Collumpton	—	Devon.	Satur.	164
Comb-Martin	—	Devon.	Satur.	179
Congleton	—	Cheſhire	Satur.	162
+ Corfe Caſtle	—	Dorſet.	Thurſ.	120
Corby	—	Lincoln.	Thurſ.	90
Cornhill	—	N. humb.	—	331
Corſham	—	Wilts	—	97

Govard	—	Glouc.	Tuef.	195
* Coventry	—	Warw.	Friday	91
Cowbridge	—	Glam.	Tuef.	178
Cowes	—	Hants	—	87
Cranbourn	—	Dorfet.	Thurf.	94
Cranbrook	—	Kent	Satur.	49
Crayford	—	Kent	Tuef.	13
St. Mary Cray	—	Kent	Wedn.	14
Crediton	—	Devon.	Satur.	180
Crewkherne	—	Somerfet.	Satur.	133
Crickhowel	—	Breck.	Thurf.	149
Crickieth	—	Carn.	Wedn.	237
† Cricklade	—	Wilts	Satur.	83
Cromer	—	Norfolk	Satur.	127
Croſcomb	—	Somerfet.	Tuef.	120
Crowland	—	Linc.	Satur.	93
Crowle	—	Linc.	Satur.	165
Croydon	—	Surry	Satur.	10
Cuckfield	—	Suſſex	Tuef.	42
Culliford	—	Devon.	—	153
Culliton	—	Devon.	Thurf.	153
Dagenham	—	Eſſex	—	15
Dalton	—	Lanc.	Satur.	273
Danbury	—	Eſſex	—	33
Darking	—	Surry	Thurf.	24
Darleſton	—	Staff.	—	142
Darlington	—	Durham	Mond.	239
Dartford	—	Kent	Satur.	15
† Dartmouth	—	Devon.	Friday	204
Datchet	—	Midd.	—	19
Daventry	—	N. hamp.	Wedn.	72
* St. David's	—	Pemb.	Wedn.	273
Deal	—	Kent	Thurf.	72
Dean	—	N. hamp.	—	81
Debenham	—	Suffolk	Friday	84
Deddington	—	Oxford.	Satur.	70
Dedham	—	Eſſex	—	58
Deeping	—	Linc.	Thurf.	90
† Denbigh	—	Denb.	Wedn.	210
Deptford	—	Kent	—	4
† Derby	—	Derb.	Friday	126
Dereham	—	Norfolk	Friday	100
† Devizes	—	Wilts	Thurf.	89
Dinaſmouth	—	Merion.	Friday	196

Diſley

Diſley	—	Cheſhire	—	169
Diſs —	—	Norfolk	Friday	93
Dodbrook	—	Devon.	Wedn.	220
Dolgelly	—	Merion.	Tueſ.	205
Doncaſter	—	Yorkſh.	Satur.	160
Donnington	—	Lincoln.	Satur.	111
† Dorcheſter	—	Dorſet.	W. S.	122
Dorcheſter	—	Oxford.	—	60
† Dover	—	Kent	W. S.	72
Dover Court	—	Eſſex	—	70
† Downton	—	Wilts	Friday	82
Downham	—	Norfolk	Satur.	86
Drayton	—	Salop.	Wedn.	154
Driffield	—	Yorkſh.	—	195
† Droitwich	—	Worceſt.	Friday	118
Dronfield	—	Derbyſh	Thurſ.	154
Dudley	—	Worceſt.	Satur.	120
Dulverton	—	Somerſet.	Satur.	168
Dunchurch	—	Warw.	—	80
Dunmow	—	Eſſex	Satur.	36
Dunſtable	—	Bedf.	Wedn.	34
Dunſter	—	Somerſet.	Friday	162
† Dunwich	—	Suffolk	Satur.	99
* Durham	—	Durham	Satur.	257
Durſley	—	Glouc.	Thurſ.	108
Eaſingwold	—	Yorkſh.	Friday	211
Eaſtbourn	—	Suſſex	—	65
† Eaſt Grinſtead	—	Suſſex	Thurſ.	29
† Eaſtlooe	—	Cornw.	Satur.	232
Eaton Bray	—	Bedf.	—	55
Ealand	—	Yorkſh.	—	194
Eccleſhall	—	Staff.	Friday	143
Eccleſtone	—	Lanc.	Satur.	206
Eccles	—	Linc.	—	136
Edgeware	—	Midd.	Thurſ.	8
Edmonton	—	Midd.	—	7
Effingham	—	Surry	—	12
Egham	—	Surry	—	18
Egremont	—	Cumb.	Satur.	299
Elham	—	Kent	Mond.	66
Elſdon	—	N.humb.	—	301
Elleſmere	—	Salop.	Tueſ.	174
Elmdon	—	Warw.	—	103

Elſtree	—	Herts	—	11
Eltham	—	Kent	Mond.	8
* Ely	—	Camb.	Satur.	68
Empworth	—	Lincoln.	Satur.	136
Enfield	—	Midd.	Satur.	10
Enſton	—	Oxford.	—	69
Epping	—	Eſſex	Friday	17
Epſom	—	Surry	—	15
Eſher	—	Surry	—	16
Eton	—	Bucks	—	21
Everly	—	Wilts	—	85
Everſhot	—	Dorſet.	Friday	130
† Eveſham	—	Worc.	Mond.	95
Ewell	—	Surry	Thurſ.	13
* Exeter	—	Devon.	W.F.S.	173
† Eye	—	Suffolk	Satur.	91
Fairford	—	Glouc.	Thurſ.	82
Fakenham	—	Norfolk	Thurſ.	111
Falmouth	—	Cornw.	Thurſ.	268
Fareham	—	Hants	Wedn.	75
Farnborough	—	Kent	—	14
Farningham	—	Kent	—	18
Farnham	—	Surry	Thurſ.	39
Farringdon	—	Berks	Tueſ.	70
Felſted	—	Eſſex	—	39
Fenny Stratford	—	Bucks	Mond.	45
Ferrybridge	—	Yorkſh.	—	175
Ferryhill	—	Durham	—	250
Fetcham	—	Surry	—	24
Feverſham	—	Kent	W.S.	48
Findon	—	Suſſex	—	55
Fiſkard	—	Pemb.	Friday	242
Flamborough	—	Yorkſh.	—	212
† Flint	—	Flint.	—	194
Folkeſtone	—	Kent	Thurſ.	72
Folkingham	—	Linc.	Thurſ.	107
Fordingbridge	—	Hants	Satur.	90
Foulſham	—	Norfolk	Tueſ.	111
† Fowey	—	Cornw.	Satur.	240
Framlingham	—	Suffolk	Satur.	87
Frampton	—	Dorſet.	Tueſ.	128
Frant	—	Suſſex	—	37
Frimley	—	Surry	—	30
Frodſham	—	Cheſhire	Wedn.	182

Frodlingham	—	Yorkſh.	Thurſ.	195
Frome	—	Somerſet.	Wedn.	104
Fulham	—	Midd.	—	5
Gainſborough	—	Lincoln.	Tueſ.	150
Garſtang	—	Lanc.	Thurſ.	225
† Gatton	—	Surry	—	20
† St. Germains	—	Cornw.	Friday	224
Giſborn	—	Yorkſh.	Mond.	220
Giſborough	—	Yorkſh.	Mond.	248
Glandford Bridge	—	Lincoln.	Thurſ.	156
Glaſtonbury	—	Somerſet.	Tueſ.	126
Glen	—	Leiceſt.	—	93
* Glouceſter	—	Glouc.	W. S.	103
Godalmin	—	Surry	Satur.	34
Godmanchester	—	Hunting.	—	58
Godſtone	—	Surry	—	19
Golzenna	—	Cornw.	—	282
Goſberton	—	Lincoln.	—	109
Goſport	—	Hants	Satur.	79
Goudhurſt	—	Kent	Wedn.	43
† Grampound	—	Cornw.	Satur.	251
† Grantham	—	Lincoln.	Satur.	110
Graſſington	—	Yorkſh.	—	188
Graveſend	—	Kent	W. S.	23
Grays	—	Eſſex	Thurſ.	24
Greenwich	—	Kent	W. S.	5
† Grimſby	—	Lincoln.	Wedn.	170
Grimſthorpe	—	Lincoln.	—	108
Grulam	—	Cheſhire	—	173
† Guildford	—	Surry	Satur.	30
Hackney	—	Midd.	—	2
Hadley	—	Suffolk	Mond.	64
Haleſworth	—	Suffolk	Tueſ.	101
Halifax	—	Yorkſh.	Satur.	197
Hallaton	—	Leic.	Thurſ.	91
Halton	—	Cheſhire	Satur.	185
Halſtead	—	Eſſex	Friday	47
Haltweſel	—	N. humb.	Tueſ.	318
Hammerſmith	—	Midd.	—	4
Hampſtead	—	Midd.	—	5
Hampton	—	Glouc.	Thurſ.	100
Hampton	—	Midd.	—	19
Hanwell	—	Midd.	—	8

Harborough	—	Leic.	Tuef.	84
Harding	—	Flintſh.	—	189
Harewood	—	Yorkſh.	—	201
Harleigh	—	Merion.	Satur.	223
Harleſton	—	Norfolk	Wedn.	100
Harling	—	Norfolk	Tuef.	88
Harlow	—	Eſſex	Satur.	23
Harold	—	Bedf.	—	59
Harrow on the Hill	—	Midd.	—	8
Hartland	—	Devon.	Satur.	219
Hartlepool	—	Durham	Satur.	259
† Harwich	—	Eſſex	Tuef.	72
† Haſlemère	—	Surry	Tuef.	45
Haſlingdon	—	Lanc.	Wedn.	200
† Haſtings	—	Suſſex	W.S.	64
Hatfield Regis	—	Eſſex	Satur.	30
Hatfield	—	Herts	Thurſ.	20
Hatfield	—	Yorkſh.	—	163
Hatherleigh	—	Devon.	Friday	201
Havant	—	Hants	Satur.	65
† Haverford Weſt	—	Pemb.	Tu. S.	257
Haveril	—	Suffolk	Wedn.	56
Hawkſhead	—	Lanc.	Mond.	274
Hay	—	Breck.	Satur.	151
Haylſham	—	Suſſex	Satur.	58
Haywood	—	Staff.	—	131
Hedingham Caſtle	—	Eſſex	—	49
Helmſley	—	Yorkſh.	Satur.	220
Helmſton	—	Suſſex	Thurſ.	50
† Helſton	—	Cornw.	Mond.	274
Hempſtead	—	Herts	Thurſ.	23
Henley	—	Oxford.	W.F.S.	35
Henley	—	Warw.	Tuef.	102
* Hereford	—	Heref.	W.F.S.	133
Herling	—	Norfolk	—	87
† Hertford	—	Herts	Satur.	21
Hexham	—	N.humb.	Tuef.	288
† Heydon	—	Yorkſh.	Thurſ.	181
† Heyteſbury	—	Wilts	—	93
Hickling	—	Norfolk	—	138
Highgate	—	Midd.	—	4
† Higham Ferrers	—	N.hamp.	Satur.	66
Highworth	—	Wilts	Wedn.	77

St. Hil-

St. Hillary	—	Cornw.	—	284
Hillingdon	—	Midd.	—	14
Hilperton	—	Wilts	—	118
Himley	—	Staff.,	—	123
Himorton	—	Warw.	—	82
† Hindon	—	Wilts	Thurſ.	97
Hingham	—	Norfolk	Satur.	97
Hinkley	—	Leiceſt.	Mond.	104
Hitchin	—	Hertf.	Tueſ.	35
Hockerill	—	Eſſex	—	30
Hockliffe	—	Bedf.	—	38
Hoddeſdon	—	Hertf.	Thurſ.	17
Hodnet	—	Salop.	—	138
Holbeach	—	Lincoln.	Thurſ.	109
Holme	—	Cumb.	Satur.	311
Holmes Chapel	—	Cheſhire	—	165
Holt	—	Norfolk	Satur.	123
Holt	—	Wilts	—	100
Holyhead	—	Angleſea	—	275
Holywell	—	Flintſh.	Friday	200
† Honiton	—	Devon.	Satur.	157
Hornby	—	Lanc.	Mond.	245
Horncaſtle	—	Lincoln.	Satur.	136
Hornchurch	—	Eſſex	—	14
Horndon	—	Eſſex	Satur.	28
Hornſey	—	Yorkſh.	Mond.	188
† Horſham	—	Suſſex	Satur.	36
Houlſworthy	—	Devon.	Satur.	215
Hounſlow	—	Midd.	Thurſ.	10
Hovingham	—	Yorkſh.	—	215
Howden	—	Yorkſh.	Satur.	180
† Hull	—	Yorkſh.	Tu. S.	173
Hungerford	—	Berks	Wedn.	65
Hunmanby	—	Yorkſh.	Tueſ.	209
† Huntingdon	—	Hunting.	Satur.	58
Huntley	—	Glouc.	—	111
Huntſpill	—	Somerſet.	—	147
Huddersfield	—	Yorkſh.	Tueſ.	189
† Hythe	—	Kent	Satur.	69
† Ilcheſter	—	Somerſet.	Wedn.	127
Ilford	—	Eſſex	—	7
Ilfracomb	—	Devon.	Satur.	187
Ilminſter	—	Somerſet.	Satur.	143

Ilſley	—	—	Berks	Wedn.	54
Ingateſtone	—	—	Eſſex	—	23
Ingleton	—	—	Yorkſh.	—	246
† Ipſwich	—	—	Suffolk	W. F. S	69
Ireby	—	—	Cumb.	Thurſ.	299
St. Juſt	—	—	Cornw.	—	287
† St. Ives	—	—	Cornw.	W. S.	276
St. Ives	—	—	Hunt.	Mond.	59
Iſlington	—	—	Midd.	—	1
Iſlip	—	—	Oxford.	—	56
Ivingho	—	—	Bucks	Friday	32
Ivetſey Bank	—	—	Staff.	—	132
Ivy Bridge	—	—	Devon.	—	205
Ixworth	—	—	Suffolk	Friday	77
Kegworth	—	—	Leic.	—	115
Keighly	—	—	Yorkſh.	Wedn.	209
Kelvedon	—	—	Eſſex	—	41
Kendal	—	—	Weſtm.	Satur.	258
Kenſington	—	—	Midd.	—	2
Keſwick	—	—	Cumb.	Satur.	287
Kettering	—	—	N. hamp.	Friday	75
Kettlewell	—	—	Yorkſh.	—	240
Keynſham	—	—	Somerſet.	Thurſ.	115
Kew	—	—	Surry	—	7
Kidderminſter	—	—	Worc.	Thurſ.	125
Kidwelly	—	—	Carm.	Tueſ.	223
Kilburn	—	—	Midd.	—	3
Kilgarren	—	—	Pemb.	Wedn.	229
Kilham	—	—	Yorkſh.	Satur.	200
Kimbolton	—	—	Hunting.	Friday	63
Kineton	—	—	Warw.	Tueſ.	88
Kingſbridge	—	—	Devon.	Satur.	219
Kingſclear	—	—	Hants	Tueſ.	56
Kingſton	—	—	Surry	Satur.	12
Kingſton Inn	—	—	Berks	—	62
Kinver	—	—	Staff.	—	128
Kirkby Lonſdale	—	—	Weſtm.	Thurſ.	253
Kirkby Moorſide	—	—	Yorkſh.	Wedn.	224
Kirkby Steven	—	—	Weſtm.	Mond.	282
Kirkham	—	—	Lancſh.	Tueſ.	223
Kirkoſwald	—	—	Cumb.	Thurſ.	292
Kirton Lindſey	—	—	Lincoln.	Satur.	151
† Knareſborough	—	—	Yorkſh.	Wedn.	211

Knighton	—	Radnor.	Thurſ.	155
Knotsford	—	Cheſhire	Satur.	183
Krekirth	—	Carn.	Wedn.	237
Kyneton	—	Heref.	Wedn.	150
Lamberhurſt	—	Suſſex	—	40
Lamberhurſt	—	Kent	—	28
Lambourn	—	Berks	Friday	68
Lanbeder Vaur	—	Radnor.	—	202
† Lancaſter	—	Lanc.	Satur.	235
* Landaff	—	Glam.	Mond.	168
Langport	—	Somerſet.	Saur.	130
Langley, King's	—	Herts	—	19
Lantriſſant	—	Glam.	Friday	167
Larlingford	—	Norfolk	—	87
Lavenham	—	Suffolk	Tueſ.	60
Lavington	—	Wilts	Wedn.	88
† Launceſton	—	Cornw.	Satur.	214
Lea	—	Heref.	—	111
Learmouth	—	N.humb.	—	329
Leatherhead	—	Surry	—	19
Lechlade	—	Glouc.	Tueſ.	77
Ledbury	—	Heref.	Tueſ.	120
Lee	—	Eſſex	—	39
Leeds	—	Yorkſh.	Tu. S.	194
Leek	—	Staff.	Wedn.	155
† Leiceſter	—	Leiceſt.	Satur.	99
Leigh	—	Lanc.	—	190
Leighton Buzzard	—	Bedf.	Tueſ.	41
Leming	—	Yorkſh.	—	219
Lenham	—	Kent	Tueſ.	47
† Leominſter	—	Heref.	Friday	137
† Leſkeard	—	Cornw.	Satur.	221
† Leſtwithiel	—	Cornw.	Friday	230
† Lewes	—	Suſſex	Satur.	49
Leyburn	—	Yorkſh.	—	232
Lewiſham	—	Kent	—	5
Lidney	—	Glouc.	Wedn.	122
† Lime	—	Dorſet.	Satur.	146
* Lincoln	—	Lincoln.	Friday	132
Linton	—	Camb.	Thurſ.	49
Lippock	—	Hants	—	46
* Litchfield	—	Staff.	Tu. F.	118
† Liverpool	—	Lanc.	Satur.	203

Llanarth	—	Card.	Tuef.	215
Llanbeder	—	Card.	Tuef.	199
Llancharn	—	Carm.	Friday	230
Llandilovaur	—	Carm.	Tuef.	196
Llanerchymead	—	Angleſea	Wedn.	264
Llanely	—	Carm.	Tuef.	217
Llangadoc	—	Carm.	Thurf.	185
Llangollen	—	Denbigh.	—	179
Llanidlos	—	Mont.	Satur.	180
Llanrooſt	—	Denbigh.	Tuef.	228
Llanymdovry	—	Carm.	W. S.	180
Llanwſt	—	Denbigh.	Tuef.	229
Llanſawel	—	Carm.	—	197
Llantriſſent	—	Glam.	Friday	166
Llanvyling	—	Mont.	Tuef.	179
Llangharn	—	Carm.	Friday	232
Loddon	—	Norfolk	Friday	114
Longnor	—	Staff.	—	162
Longtown	—	Cumb.	Thurf.	308
Loughborough	—	Leic.	Thurf.	109
Louth	—	Lincoln.	W. S.	148
Loweſtoff	—	Suffolk	Wedn.	117
† Ludlow	—	Salop.	Mond.	138
† Luggerſhal	—	Wilts	—	75
Luton	—	Bedf.	Mond.	32
Lutterworth	—	Leic.	Thurf.	88
Lycham	—	Norfolk	—	92
Lydd	—	Kent	Thurf.	70
† Lymington	—	Hants	Satur.	90
† Lynn	—	Norfolk	Tu. S.	98
Lyngton	—	Cumb.	Thurf.	246
Lyſton	—	Devon.	Satur.	210
Macclesfield	—	Cheſhire	Mond.	172
Machynleth	—	Mont.	Mond.	198
Maidenbradley	—	Wilts	—	105
Maidenhead	—	Berks	Wedn.	26
† Maidſtone	—	Kent	Thurf.	35
† Malden	—	Eſſex	Satur.	38
Malling	—	Kent	Satur.	30
Malmſbury	—	Wilts	Satur.	95
Malpas	—	Cheſhire	Mond.	166
† Malton	—	Yorkſh.	Tu. S.	215
Malwood	—	Hants	—	87

Manchester	—	Lanc.	Satur.	182
Manningtree	—	Eſſex	Tueſ.	60
Mansfield	—	Nott.	Thurſ.	140
March	—	Camb.	Friday	79
Maresfield	—	Suſſex	—	41
Margate	—	Kent	—	72
Market Raiſin	—	Lincoln.	Thurſ.	149
† Marlborough	—	Wilts	Satur.	75
† Marlow	—	Bucks	Satur.	32
Marſham	—	Wilts	—	84
Marſhfield	—	Glouc.	Tueſ.	104
Martock	—	Somerſet.	—	138
Matlock	—	Derby.	—	104
Maſham	—	Yorkſh.	Tueſ.	220
† St. Mawes	—	Cornw.	—	266
† Melcomb Regis	—	Dorſet.	Tu. F.	130
Melford	—	Suffolk	Tueſ.	60
Melkſham	—	Wilts	—	96
Melton Mowbray	—	Leic.	Tueſ.	107
Mendleſham	—	Suffolk	Tueſ.	81
Meon Stoke	—	Hants	—	65
Merazion	—	Cornw.	Thurſ.	283
Mere	—	Wilts	Tueſ.	102
Meriden	—	Warw.	—	98
Merrington	—	Durham	—	249
Merroe	—	Surry	—	31
Methwold	—	Norfolk	Tueſ.	87
† St. Michael	—	Cornw.	—	247
Micheldean	—	Glouc.	Mond.	117
Middleham	—	Yorkſh.	—	229
Middleton	—	Lanc.	—	190
Middlewich	—	Cheſhire	Tueſ.	167
† Midhurſt	—	Suſſex	Thurſ.	50
† Milbourn Port	—	Somerſet.	—	115
Mildenhall	—	Suffolk	Friday	70
Milton	—	Kent	Satur.	42
Milton Abbey	—	Dorſet.	Tueſ.	113
Mims	—	Herts	—	15
† Minehead	—	Somerſet.	Wedn.	161
Miſſenden	—	Bucks	—	38
Miſtley Thorn	—	Eſſex	—	61
Mitcham	—	Surry	—	9
Modbury	—	Devon.	Thurſ.	208

† Monmouth

† Monmouth	—	Monm.	Satur.	128
† Montgomery	—	Montg.	Tuef.	161
Moreton	—	Devon.	Satur.	184
† Morpeth	—	N.humb.	Wedn.	287
Morton	—	Glouc.	Tuef.	83
Mould	—	Flintſh.	Wedn.	202
Mountſorrel	—	Leic.	Mond.	105
Namptwich	—	Cheſhire	Satur.	162
Narbarth	—	Pemb.	Wedn.	230
Neath	—	Glam.	Satur.	200
Needham	—	Suffolk	Wedn.	73
St. Neots	—	Hunting.	Thurſ.	56
Neſton	—	Cheſhire	—	193
Netherſtowy	—	Somerſet	Thurſ.	151
Nettlebed	—	Oxford.	—	40
† Newark	—	Notting.	Wedn.	124
Newborough	—	Angleſea	Tuef.	258
Newbury	—	Berks	Thurſ.	56
† Newcaſtle	—	N.humb.	Tu. S.	272
† Newcaſtle	—	Staff.	Mond.	149
Newcaſtle	—	Carm.	Friday	219
Newenden	—	Kent	—	53
Newent	—	Glouc.	Friday	113
Newhaven	—	Suſſex	—	56
Newin	—	Corn.	Satur.	250
Newington	—	Midd.	—	3
Newmarket	—	Camb.	Thurſ.	61
Newmarket	—	Flintſh.	Satur.	206
Newnham	—	Glouc.	Friday	113
† Newport	—	Hants	W.S.	92
† Newport	—	Cornw.	—	215
Newport	—	Monm.	Satur.	152
Newport	—	Pemb.	Satur.	235
Newport	—	Salop.	Satur.	140
Newport Pagnel	—	Bucks	Satur.	52
† Newton	—	Lanc.	Satur.	189
† Newton	—	Hants	—	93
Newton	—	Salop.	—	146
Newton Buſhel	—	Devon.	Wedn.	188
Newtown	—	Montg.	Satur.	169
Neyland	—	Suffolk	Friday	57
† Northallerton	—	Yorkſh.	Wedn.	223
† Northampton	—	N.hamp.	Satur.	66

North

North Curry	—	Somerſet	Tu. S.	138
Northfleet	—	Kent	—	21
Northlech	—	Glouc.	Wedn.	83
Northorp	—	Flintſh.	—	194
Northwich	—	Cheſhire	Friday	173
* Norwich	—	Norfolk	W.F.S	109
† Nottingham	—	Nott.	W.F.S	126
Nuneaton	—	Warw.	Satur.	99
Nutley	—	Suſſex	—	37
Oakingham	—	Berks	Tueſ.	32
Odiam	—	Hants	Satur.	42
Offham	—	Kent	—	28
Okeham	—	Rutland.	Satur.	96
† Okeham	—	Devon.	Satur.	195
Ongar	—	Eſſex	Satur..	21
† Orford	—	Suffolk	Mond.	88
Ormſkirk	—	Lanc.	Tueſ.	207
Orton	—	Weſtm.	Wedn.	272
Oſmondſtone	—	Norfolk	—	93
Oſweſtry	—	Salop	Wedn.	171
Oſyth, St.	—	Eſſex	—	62
Otley	—	Yorkſh.	Tueſ.	203
Ottery, St. Mary's	—	Devon.	Tueſ.	159
Oulney	—	Bucks	Mond.	57
Oundle	—	N.hamp.	Satur.	77
Overton	—	Hants	—	55
* Oxford	—	Oxford.	W. S.	57
Paddington	—	Midd.	—	1
Padſtow	—	Cornw.	Satur.	244
Painſwick	—	Glouc.	Tueſ.	106
Parkgate	—	Cheſhire	—	194
Patrington	—	Yorkſh.	Satur.	191
Pembridge	—	Heref.	Tueſ.	146
† Pembroke	—	Pemb.	Satur.	235
Penkridge	—	Staff.	Tueſ.	128
Penmouruay	—	Merion.	—	233
Penrice	—	Glam.	Thurſ.	218
Penrith	—	Cumb.	Tueſ.	284
† Penryn	—	Cornw.	W.F.S	266
Pensford	—	Somerſet	Tueſ.	118
Penzance	—	Cornw.	Thurſ.	288
Periebridge	—	Durham	—	237
Perſhore	—	Worc.	Tueſ.	102

* Peterborough

* Peterborough	—	N.hamp.	Satur.	81
† Petersfield	—	Hants	Satur.	54
Petherton	—	Somerſet.	Tueſ.	134
Petworth	—	Suſſex	Satur.	48
Philips Norton	—	Somerſet.	Thurſ.	104
Pickering	—	Yorkſh.	Mond.	224
Pillerton	—	Warw.	——	86
† Plymouth	—	Devon.	M.Th.	216
† Plympton	—	Devon.	Satur.	213
Pocklington	—	Yorkſh.	Satur.	196
Poleſworth	—	Warw.	——	103
† Pontrefract	—	Yorkſh.	Satur.	175
Ponty Poole	—	Monm.	Satur.	146
† Poole	—	Dorſet.	Mond.	108
Porlock	—	Somerſet.	Thurſ.	171
† Portſmouth	—	Hants	Th. S.	72
Potton	—	Bedford.	Satur.	48
Poulton	—	Lanc.	Mond.	228
Preſcot	—	Lanc.	Tueſ.	195
Preſteign	—	Radnor.	Satur.	150
† Preſton	—	Lanc.	W.F.S.	214
Prittlewell	—	Eſſex	——	41
Puckeridge	—	Hertf.	——	27
Pulhely	—	Carn.	Wedn.	244
Putney	—	Surry	——	6
Quat	—	Salop	——	135
† Queenborough	—	Kent	M.Th.	45
Queenhope	—	Flintſh.	——	192
† Radnor	—	Radnor	Thurſ.	157
Ragland	—	Monm.	——	154
Ramſay	—	Hunt.	Satur.	69
Ramſgate	—	Kent	——	72
Ravenglaſs	—	Cumb.	Satur.	284
Rayleigh	—	Eſſex	Satur.	35
† Reading	—	Berks	Satur.	39
Redbourn	—	Hertf.	——	26
† Retford	—	Notting.	Satur.	144
Redruth	—	Cornw.	——	261
Reepeham	—	Norfolk	Satur.	109
Rhayadergowy	—	Radnor.	Wedn.	174
† Richmond	—	Yorkſh.	Satur.	230
Richmond	—	Surry	——	8
Rickmanſworth	—	Hertf.	Satur.	18

Ringwood	—	Hants	Wedn.	96
Ripley	—	Yorkſh.	Friday	207
Ripley	—	Surry	——	24
† Rippon	—	Yorkſh.	Thurſ.	209
Riſborough	—	Bucks	Satur.	37
Riverhead	—	Kent	——	22
Rochdale	—	Lanc.	Tueſ.	195
* Rocheſter	—	Kent	Friday	30
Rochford	—	Eſſex	Thurſ.	40
Rockingham	—	N. hamp.	Thurſ.	85
Roding, High	—	Eſſex	——	32
† Romney	—	Kent	Thurſ.	70
Roſs	—	Heref.	Thurſ.	118
Rothbury	—	N. humb.	——	302
Rotherfield	—	Suſſex	——	42
Rotherham	—	Yorkſh.	Mond.	162
Rothwell	—	N. hamp.	Mond.	79
Royſton	—	Hertf.	Wedn.	37
Ruabon	—	Denb.	Mond.	182
Rugby	—	Warw.	Satur.	85
Rugely	—	Staff.	Tueſ.	126
Rumford	—	Eſſex	Wedn.	12
Rumſey	—	Hants	Satur.	74
Ruſhden	—	N. hamp.	——	64
Ruthyn	—	Denb.	Mond.	204
† Rye	—	Suſſex	W. S.	64
† Ryegate	—	Surry	Tueſ.	22
Saffron Walden	—	Eſſex	Satur.	43
* Saliſbury	—	Wilts	Tu. S.	82
† Saltaſh	—	Cornw.	Satur.	220
Saltfleet	—	Linc.	Satur.	164
Salt Hill	—	Bucks	——	21
Sandbach	—	Cheſhire	Thurſ.	162
† Sandwich	—	Kent	W. S.	67
‡ Sarum (Old)	—	Wilts	——	82
Sawbridgeworth	—	Herts	——	27
Saxmundham	—	Suffolk	Thurſ.	89
† Scarborough	—	Yorkſh.	Th. S.	238
Schole	—	Norfolk	——	94
† Seaford	—	Suſſex	——	59
Sedberg	—	Weſtmor	——	268
Seeching	—	Norfolk	Tueſ.	93
Selby	—	Yorkſh.	Mond.	182

Selfoe	—	Bedford.	——	41
Settle	—	Yorkſh.	Tueſ.	237
Sevenoaks	—	Kent	Satur.	23
+ Shaftſbury	—	Dorſet.	Satur.	102
Shap	—	Weſtmor	—	273
Sheepwaſh	—	Devon.	—	208
Sheffield	—	Yorkſh.	Tueſ.	160
Shefford	—	Bedford.	Friday	43
Shefford	—	Berks	—	64
Sheffnal	—	Salop.	Friday	137
Shepton Mallet	—	Somer.	Friday	115
Sherborn	—	Dorſet.	Th. S.	118
Sherburne	—	Yorkſh.	Satur.	181
Shipſton	—	Worceſ.	Friday	83
† Soreham	—	Suſſex	Satur.	56
† Shrewſbury	—	Salop.	W.T.S	158
Shrivenham	—	Berks	—	77
Shooter's Hill	—	Kent	—	7
Sidmouth	—	Devon.	—	161
Sittingbourn	—	Kent	—	41
Skipton	—	Yorkſh.	Satur.	222
Sleaford	—	Linc.	Mond.	116
Slough	—	Bucks	—	22
Smarden	—	Kent	Friday	55
Snaith	—	Yorkſh.	Friday	174
Snettiſham	—	Norfolk	Friday	110
Sodbury	—	Glouc.	Thurſ.	112
Soham	—	Camb.	Satur.	71
Solihul	—	Warw.	—	107
Somerton	—	Somerſet.	Tueſ.	129
Southam	—	Warw.	Mond.	83
† Southampton	—	Hants	T.Th.S	77
South Church	—	Eſſex	—	43
Southgate	—	Midd.	—	7
Southill	—	Bedford.	—	44
Southminſter	—	Eſſex	—	48
South Molton	—	Devon.	Satur.	180
† Southwark	—	Surry	Daily	
Southwell	—	Notting.	Satur.	138
Southwold	—	Suffolk	Thurſ.	104
Spalding	—	Linc.	Tueſ.	103
Spilſby	—	Linc.	Mond.	137
† Stafford	—	Staff.	Satur.	136

Staines	—	Middſ.	Friday	17
Stainton	—	Lincoln.	Mond.	129
Stalbridge	—	Dorſet.	Tueſ.	111
† Stamford	—	Lincoln.	M. F.	89
Stratford, Stony	—	Bucks	Friday	52
Standon	—	Hertf.	Friday	27
Stanhope	—	Durham	Tueſ.	265
Stanley	—	Glouc.	Satur.	105
Stanmore	—	Middſ.	——	10
Stapleford	—	Wilts	——	93
Steeple Aſhton	—	Wilts	——	108
Stevenage	—	Hertf.	Friday	31
† Steyning	—	Suſſex	Wedn.	50
Stilton	—	Hunt.	——	75
† Stockbridge	—	Hants	Thurſ.	66
Stockport	—	Cheſhire	Friday	175
Stockton	—	Durham	Wedn.	249
Stokegomer	—	Somerſet.	——	152
Stokeſley	—	Yorkſh.	Satur.	240
Stoken Church	—	Oxford.	——	39
Stone	—	Stafford.	Tueſ.	140
Stone Crouch	—	Kent	——	43
Stoughton	—	Hunt.	——	58
Stourbridge	—	Worceſ.	Friday	125
Stow	—	Glouceſ.	Thurſ.	87
Stowey	—	Somerſet.	Tueſ.	149
Stow Market	—	Suffolk	Thurſ.	74
Standiſh	—	Lancaſh.	——	198
Stratford upon Avon	—	Warw.	Thurſ.	94
Stratton	—	Cornw.	Tueſ.	222
Stratton	—	Norfolk	——	104
Stratford	—	Eſſex	——	3
Stratford, Fenny	—	Bucks	Mond.	45
Stretford	—	Suffolk	——	57
Stretton	—	Linc.	——	148
Stroud	—	Glouceſ.	Friday	104
Stroud	—	Kent	——	29
Sturminſter	—	Dorſet	Friday	111
† Sudbury	—	Suffolk	Satur.	55
Sunbury	—	Midd.	——	17
Sunderland	—	Durham	Friday	270
Sutton	—	Hants	——	69
Sutton	—	Surry	——	11

Sutton Colfield	—	Warw.	Mond.	111
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